

THE
Copper Plate Magazine.

OR
Elegant Cabinet of Picturesque Prints

CONSISTING OF

SUBLIME AND INTERESTING

Views

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

Beautifully Engraved by the Most

EMINENT ARTISTS

from the Paintings and Drawings of the

FIRST MASTERS.

VOL. IV.

LONDON.

Printed for Walker, Engraver, by H. C. Lymonds W^o 20, Paternoster Row.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE FOURTH VOLUME.

AT the earnest solicitation of many Patrons and Friends, to whose judgment he is bound to pay deference, and whose approbation (to him) is fame; the Proprietor of THE COPPER-PLATE MAGAZINE has commenced a FIFTH VOLUME of the Work.

This measure, however, is not only more than his original proposals promised; but, on many accounts, perhaps, may be against his interest; and would not be advisable, if he considered the matter only in a pecuniary point of view. The price of the paper used for this work has been nearly doubled, and the expense of every other department of it very considerably advanced, since its outset; inasmuch as to justify the Proprietor in declaring, that, for a long time past, the Magazine, though honoured by a very extensive circulation, has been carried on with a monthly loss. The Proprietor, however, embraces this opportunity to make his grateful acknowledgments to all his Subscribers, and particularly to those who have favoured him with either picturesque or descriptive contributions.

The undeviating regularity with which the Numbers have been published for near nine years past; the increasing reputation of the work, which now forms no inconsiderable mass of topographical history and antiquities, embellished and illustrated with correct and elegant Engravings; and a conviction, that, in point of extent, variety, and accuracy, it already far exceeds any thing of the kind before attempted;—are considerations that have encouraged the Proprietor to persevere in his labours, and to hope, at the advanced Price of *One Shilling and Sixpence*, commencing that advance with Number ONE HUNDRED (the former Numbers continuing at the original Price), to render the Work, in its future progress, not only still more deserving the favour of the Public, but more gratifying to his own feelings, without injury at least, if it should not be advantageous, to those domestic attachments, which make it the duty of every man, while he pants for that

“———fame, which all hunt after in their lives*,”

not wholly to neglect what is vulgarly indeed, but very expressively, termed *The main chance*.

* Shakespeare.

VOL. IV.

Printed by S. GOSNELL,
Little Queen Street, Holborn.

Helldorf



HELDORF

EDINBURGH.

NUMB. LXXVI.

PLATE CLI.

THIS city, the capital of Scotland, is situated in Mid-Lothian, long. 3° W. and lat. 56° N. near the southern bank of the river Forth. The castle, an object of prime consideration, was, before the use of artillery, deemed impregnable, and is said to have been built about 617, by Edwin, one of the Saxon kings, whose territories reached to the Frith of Forth, and who gave his name to EDINBURGH, as it certainly did not fall into the hands of the Scots till the reign of Indulphus, who flourished about the year 950. The town was built for the benefit of protection from the castle, and a more inconvenient situation for a capital can hardly be imagined. The High Street, which is on the ridge of a hill, runs east and west.

The castle not only overlooks the city, its environs, gardens, the new town, and a fine rich neighbouring country, but commands a most extensive prospect of the river Forth, the shipping, the opposite coast of Fife, and even some hills at the distance of 40 or 50 miles, which border upon the Highlands.

Facing the castle, down the High Street, at a mile distance, stands the abbey or rather palace of Holyrood House, built by David I. in 1128, and so named by him in memory, it is said, of his deliverance from an enraged hart, by the miraculous interposition of a cross from Heaven. This monastery he gave to the regular canons of St. Augustine, to whom, with other gifts, he granted the privilege of creating a borough between the town of EDINBURGH and the church of Holyrood House. From these canons it had the name of Canongate, which it still retains.

An hospital, commonly called Herriot's Work, founded by George Herriot, goldsmith to James VI. stands to the south-west of the castle in a noble situation, and is the finest and most regular specimen that Inigo Jones has left us of his Gothic manner. It was built for the maintenance and education of poor children belonging to the citizens and tradesmen of EDINBURGH, and is seen at the right hand of this View, which is taken from the golf ground on the Burntfield Links.

The High Church of EDINBURGH, called that of St. Giles, was supposed to have been built before the year 854; but it is now divided into four churches, and a room where the General Assembly sits. The churches and other edifices of the city, erected before the Union, contain little but what is common. Its modern edifices, however, such as its university, exchange, public offices, hospitals, bridges, &c. demonstrate the improved taste of the Scots in their public works.

The university of EDINBURGH is in very high estimation; the Professor's chairs are all filled with men of acknowledged ability; and no place ranks so high for the study of medicine.

Parallel to the city of EDINBURGH, on the north, a new town is begun, upon a plan which does honour to the present age.

The city is governed by a lord provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, annually chosen from the common council. The revenues of the city consist chiefly in a tax on Scotch ale, the product of which (though falling lightly on the people, being only two-thirds of a farthing on two English quarts) has been sufficient to defray the expense of supplying the city with excellent water, erecting reservoirs, enlarging the harbour of Leith, and completing other public works.

The population of EDINBURGH is estimated at from 80,000 to 90,000 persons. Its distance from London is 393 miles, N. N. W. The manufactures carried on are chiefly linen, cambricks, and paper; and its markets are plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions. It sends one member to Parliament. The present representative is the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

The Itinerant.



Engraved by J. Wallcut from an Original Drawing by W. C. Hoare

Published Nov 1840 by J. Wallcut, 6, St. James's Place, London

SCARBOROUGH.

SCARBOROUGH.

NUMB. LXXVI.

PLATE CLII.

THE present View of SCARBOROUGH is taken from a site different from that given in No. XLVI. of this Collection; and the following description includes particulars not before introduced.

SCARBOROUGH is situated in the recess of a beautiful bay, in latitude $54^{\circ}. 21'$ North, and longitude $13'$ West from the meridian of London, and in the Pickering Hundred of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

It is a borough by prescription, incorporated by charter, and one of the most ancient in the kingdom. The haven has also a claim to great antiquity.

The town rises from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and has a romantic appearance on the concave slope of its semicircular bay. It is peninsular, laved at the foot by the waves, and much admired for its varied beauties. To the east stand the ruins of an ancient castle on a lofty promontory. To the south is a vast expanse of the German ocean, where fleets of ships are almost constantly passing. The sands in front of the town are firm and delicately smooth; and the sea, at high water, inclosed by the piers and the lofty hills which sweep along the verge of the bay, forms a fine semicircular basin.

The castle was, in former ages, esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom; and it was here that Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second, sought an asylum.

In 1557 one Thomas Stafford, an Englishman, with some others who had fled into France in Queen Mary's reign, assisted with ships and money by that crown, surprised this castle, published a manifesto against the Queen (declaring that she forfeited her right by bringing in the Spaniards), and called himself Protector of the Kingdom: but the Earl of Westmorland retook the castle in two days time; and Stafford was, with one Shernefe, a French gentleman, beheaded that same year. The castle also sustained a memorable siege of more than twelve months during the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First.

The romantic beauty of the situation of SCARBOROUGH, the efficacy of its mineral springs, the excellent construction of its shore for sea-bathing, and the salubrity of the air, continue to attract numerous visitors, and give it a distinguished celebrity amidst all the increase of competition.



WARFIELD

WAKEFIELD.

NUMB. LXXXVII.

PLATE CLIII.

THIS is a large well-built market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 24 miles from York, and 184 N. N. W. from London. It has a bridge over the Calder, on which King Edward the IVth built a chapel in memory of his father Richard Duke of York, and others of his party, who were killed not far from thence in the battle with the Lancastrians, in 1460. This chapel is better than nine yards in length, and about six in breadth; the strong foundation of which, being its greatest defence against the force of swelling floods and rapid streams, is now converted to a sort of warehouse, though by King Edward it was founded in memory of his deceased friends, and a chantry of two priests established to pray for their departed souls.

The town of Wakefield was famous in Camden's time for its extent, neat buildings, great markets, and manufactory of cloth. It consists chiefly of three great streets, centering near the church. In the market-place there is a beautiful cross, being an open colonade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, and a lantern at the top, under which is a room wherein the public business is transacted. The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large lofty Gothic structure, with a spire, one of the highest in the county, and contains some very curious monumental inscriptions. Though the town is not a corporation, yet it is said that there are more people in it than in York city. Immense loads of coals are carried from hence by water to different parts of Yorkshire.

Lady Camden endowed a weekly lecture in this town with 80*l.* a year; and there is a charity-school supported by the inhabitants.

The markets are held on Thursdays and Fridays, the latter being for woollen cloth, of which there are very great manufactories in this town.

The fairs are held on the Tuesday before Palm Sunday, July 14, and November 12.

There is a ground also at Wakefield, on which an annual horse-race is still kept up.

VOL. IV.



STOKE GIFFORD Club

STOKE GIFFORD,

NUMB. LXXVII.

PLATE CLIV

THE noble mansion of the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, in Gloucestershire, stands a short distance from one of the roads leading to Bristol.

It was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Richard Berkley ; was much damaged in the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. ; and was restored and beautified by the late Lord Bottetourt about the year 1760.

It is a magnificent pile, charmingly situated, and commanding as large an extent of country to the east and south as Windsor Castle : a lofty terrace in front gives it an air of grandeur, and affords a very fine view of Bristol.

The grounds are richly diversified with trees and shrubs ; but the seat possesses no natural curiosities or antiquities particularly deserving notice.

The manor of STOKL GIFFARD, or, as it is now called, GIFFORD, was so named (to distinguish it from several other Stokes in the neighbourhood) after Osborn Giffard, a leader in William the Conqueror's army, to whom this, with twenty others in England, were given as a reward for his services in the Conquest ; and this continued in his family till the reign of Edward II. The then possessor of it was taken prisoner at the battle of Borough-bridge, and executed at Gloucester as a traitor. It was then granted by Edward III. to Sir Maurice Berkley, and has continued in that family till this time. The last male of the name was created Lord Bottetourt, and he dying in 1770, it descended to his sister, the present illustrious owner.



W I N D E R M E R E.

NUMB. LXXVII.

PLATE CLV.

THIS paragon of all the northern lakes is situated on the western border of the county of Westmorland, and takes its name from a village near it called Winder, but long since abbreviated to Winder.

From a promontory of considerable height, in the vicinity, the lake is seen to most advantage. It measures about ten miles in length, two in breadth, and about eighteen in compass, with very winding shores, and is surrounded on all sides with rocks, woods, and inclosures. In some places the crags appear through the trees hanging over the water; in other places little valleys are seen opening between the hills, through which small torrents empty themselves into the lake; and in all parts the border quite round is delicate and beautiful. It is paved, as it were, at bottom with one continued rock, and in some places is said to be thirty-five fathom deep. The water, however, is so extraordinarily clear, that a fish not a pound weight may be seen to attack a bait at twelve yard-deep.

The lake abounds with almost all kinds of fish; yet is most noted for that delicate but rare species called the char, which is scarcely ever found in any other county in England; and even here it is met with but in one part of the mere, the pake droy-n; not in the other. All the fishing belongs to the barony of Kendal, and all the tithe fish to the rector of Winder parish, who has a pleasure boat upon the lake, and so much money *per* boat in lieu of the tithe. The season for taking char is in cold weather, and they are only to be taken by net. Perch (called bafs), is also a favourite fish in this lake.

In the midst of the lake rise several small islands, covered with trees, which greatly adorn the prospect. In one of these islands a hermit lived several years, subsisting only on roots and fish, and never going into a bed. We are also told (European Magazine, vol. xvi. p. 411.), that Mr. Adam Walker, the philosopher, (at the age of twenty-five) having taken a dislike at the world, had formed the resolution of abandoning it, and was some time actually in treaty for one of the islands on this lake, where he intended to turn hermit; and which had certainly taken place, but for the ridicule and remonstrances of his friends.

The principal island, which is seen in this View, is the property of John Christian Curwen, Esq. who completed the elegant mansion begun by the late Mr. Inglish. Mr. Curwen has expended large sums in improvements, and the estate is now a terrestrial paradise. It contains about thirty acres, and abounds with the most delightful prospects imaginable.

There are five or six places in the vicinity of this expanse of water that particularly attract the notice of travellers. The rivers Rotha and Brathay are the principal streams which supply the lake; and it is remarkable, that its margin is not distinguished by reed or bulrush; nor is any, after Lomond, so well defined, nor in possession of a more variegated shore, adorned with elegant and rural seats, particularly Colgarth, built by Dr. Watton, Bishop of Landaff, Croft Lodge, and several others, belonging to Sir John Lubbock, Bart. and Mr. Dixon, &c. &c.

In short, a volume could be written, and after all fail of giving an adequate idea of the grand, beautiful, and picturesque scenery of WINDERMERE.



WHARFEDALE ABBEY, York

WHITBY ABBEY.

NUMB. LXXVIII.

PLATE CLVI.

THIS ancient building, which now exhibits a noble architectural ruin, was founded in the year 657, by Oswy, king of Northumberland, for the monks and nuns of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to St. Peter. The celebrated *Lady Hilda*, descended from the line of Northumbrian monarchs, was its first abbess.

The abbey continued in a flourishing state until the year 867, when it was destroyed by the Danes, who landed near WHITBY under the command of Hungar and Hubba.

William de Percy, in the reign of William the Conqueror, refounded it; and the benefactions which he granted were various and ample, and suitable to his rank, munificence, and devotion.

The remains yet standing are those of the Church, which, in its primitive state, was extremely magnificent. It was constructed in the form of a cross; had three aisles; and over the centre of the cross rose a strong square tower. The length of the church was 252 feet, the breadth of the middle aisle and that of the side ones, each about 30 feet. The height of the tower is 104 feet, and that of the square 60.

This noble building has, by neglect, and the ravages of time, run greatly to decay; but the rudest shock it ever received was by a storm of wind in the night of the 2d of December 1763, when the whole of the western wing was overturned, and thrown down to the foundation, though supported by at least twenty strong Gothic arches.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. the yearly revenues of this house were estimated at 437*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* according to Dugdale, and 505*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* according to Speed.

The ruins are situated upon an eminence a little to the south-east of the town, contiguous to the ancient mansion of Henry Cholmley, Esq. and the parish church, the ascent to which is described in our account of WHITBY, No. 75.



Engraved by J. H. P. from a drawing by J. H. P.

Published by J. H. P. at the Office of the Emigrant, No. 10, N. 2nd St.

STEEPLE.

S H E E F F I E L D

NUMB. LXXIX.

PLATE CLVII.

IS a market town of Strafford Wapentake in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situate on the borders of Derbyshire.

It has a fine stone bridge over the river Don, another over the Sheaf, and two churches, one built in the reign of Henry I., the other lately. It had also a castle, one of five which anciently stood upon the Don at ten miles distance from each other. This was built in the reign of Henry III.; and in it, or in the manor-house of the park, Mary Queen of Scots was prisoner sixteen or seventeen years; but after the death of Charles I. it was, with several others, by order of parliament demolished. A copy of the capitulation by one Lessly the governor is still preserved.

The extent of the town from east to west is about a mile; from north to south it is in some places about half a mile, in others about three quarters. The river Don, which, being joined with the Sheaf, runs from hence to Rotherham, is navigable within about three miles of the town; and from thence to and above the town great numbers of works are erected upon it, for forging, slitting, and preparing the iron and steel for the SHEFFIELD manufacture, and for grinding knife and scissar blades, for which this town is particularly famous; and is also in great repute for every other article of steel and iron.

Besides the places of public worship according to the church of England, and the chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk's hospital, there are meeting-houses for presbyterians, independents, quakers, and methodists, and a Roman catholic chapel.

SHEFFIELD has also two hospitals, a charity-school, a free grammar-school, a town-hall, a handsome assembly-room, and a commodious theatre.

The houses of SHEFFIELD have in general a dingy appearance from the continual smoke of the forges. There are between six and seven hundred master-cutlers, who employ not less than 12,000 persons in the iron manufactures, and each of the masters gives a particular stamp to his wares.

The parish being large, Mary I. incorporated twelve of the chief inhabitants, and their successors for ever, by the stile of the twelve capital burghesses of SHEFFIELD.

The remains of the Roman fortification between this town and Rotherham are still visible; and here is also the famous trench of five miles long, by some called Devil's or Dane's Bank, and by others Kemp's Bank and Temple's Bank.

SHEFFIELD has a plentiful market on Tuesdays for butter, corn, cattle, and fish; and two annual fairs, one held on Tuesday in Trinity week, the other on November 28.

Distance from London 159 miles.



Engraved by J. B. G. from a drawing by J. B. G. F.R.S.

Published by J. B. G. at the end of the volume.

SALTWOOD-CASTLE, Kent.

SALTWOOD CASTLE.

NUMB. LXXIX.

PLATE CLVIII.

THIS manor was given to the church of Canterbury in 1096, by Halden, a Saxon of great wealth. In the Conqueror's time it was held by Hugh de Montfort, son of Hengist, King of Kent, who built the castle. Henry de Essex, Baron of Raleigh, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and the king's standard bearer, by right of inheritance, held the castle in the time of King Henry II.; who, being accused of treason by Robert de Montfort, for cowardly deserting that king's standard in a battle with the Welch, and being vanquished by him in a single combat, which he demanded in his own vindication, and left for dead upon the spot, his whole patrimony, and this manor with the rest, escheated to the king. Thomas Becket, then Archbishop, presented to the king that this manor belonged to his see; and obtained an order from him, who was then beyond sea, to his son, the prince, to restore it; but new contests soon arising between the king and that insolent prelate, it was not then restored. Historians are not agreed whether King John or Richard II. caused its restitution. Soon after, Archbishop Courtney repaired and much enlarged the castle, setting his arms thereon, and making it his usual place of residence. The manor continued for many years annexed to this see, till Archbishop Cranmer exchanged it with Henry VIII. King Edward VI. in his first year, granted it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; but either resumed or got it again by exchanging, for in his fourth year that king granted it to Edward, Lord Clinton, with the bailiwick of Hythe. Not long after, he sold SALTWOOD to Mr. Broadnax, whose family was in good repute in these parts; but removing, they sold this manor to Knatchbull. After various alienations it came to Sir Philip Boteler, who, A. D. 1712, sold it to the family of Bridges, and it is now the property of Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart.

SALTWOOD CASTLE is situated behind the town of Hythe, one mile further from the sea, the road leading to it up a steep rocky hill; but notwithstanding this elevation it is not visible at any great distance. The venerable gateway, at present perfect, makes a noble appearance, is still inhabited, and affords both a commodious and pleasant mansion. The cylindrical form of the towers, diminishing upwards to a surprising height, fill the beholder with admiration at its majestic aspect and unimpaired state. To this adjoins a lofty wall mantled with ivy, and beneath is the deep moat now dry. Considerable ruins of the chapel remain. In front of the castle gate is a large farm-yard, and a spacious barn; from this front the annexed View is taken.



View of the Castle of Arundel, from the River Arundel

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith

ARUNDEL

ARUNDEL.

NUMB. LXXX.

PLATE CLIX.

THIS is a borough and market town in Suffex, seated on the north-west side of the river Arun, over which there is a bridge.

ARUNDEL, as far back as the time of the Saxons, was looked upon as a place of great consideration ; and King Alfred mentions it in his will as a manor to which belonged a castle, considered as a necessary appendage ; but by whom or when it was built there are now no certain proofs extant.

The town is situated on a rising ground, and from the entrance of the Brighton road (whence this View is taken) has a very picturesque appearance. It has lately been much improved by the Duke of Norfolk ; and many very handsome houses, with a large elegant inn, built within these few years, give it a pre-eminence over every town in England of the same size. Its church is a venerable Gothic building, and before the dissolution of monasteries it was collegiate ; but the edifice most worthy of notice is the castle already mentioned, which is now under a complete repair by the Duke. Both from its structure and situation it was probably one of the strongest in England. It is reputed to be a mile in compass. To the south it is guarded from approach by the steepness of the hill on which it stands ; and on this side the windows command a very fine view of the vale through which the Arun meanders ; on the north-west, which is flanked by a very deep fosse, is the citadel erected on another and smaller hill, which overlooks the castle. It was here that the Empress Maud took refuge in the reign of King Stephen. ARUNDEL castle has this remarkable privilege annexed to it, that whoever possesses it (either by purchase or otherwise) becomes from that moment earl of Arundel, without any other creation, as appears by the parliament rolls of the 7th of Henry VI.

The town is governed by twelve burgesses and a mayor, who is annually elected by a court leet, and, although he very seldom acts, possesses the authority of a justice of the peace ; but no writ can be executed in the borough without his leave.

It sends two members to parliament. Its weekly markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays ; and it has four annual fairs, viz. on the 14th May, 21st August, 25th September, and 17th December.

At the end of the town runs the river Arun, on which vessels of 70 to 80 tons come up to the bridge and unload their cargoes. This river is famous for its excellent mullets, which are in season in July and August.

ARUNDEL is distant from London 56 miles, and four from Little Hampton, which has lately become a fashionable bathing-place.



St. John's School, St. John's, N.B.

St. John's School, St. John's, N.B.

SOHO, Staffordsh

S O H O.

NUMB. LXXX.

PLATE CLX.

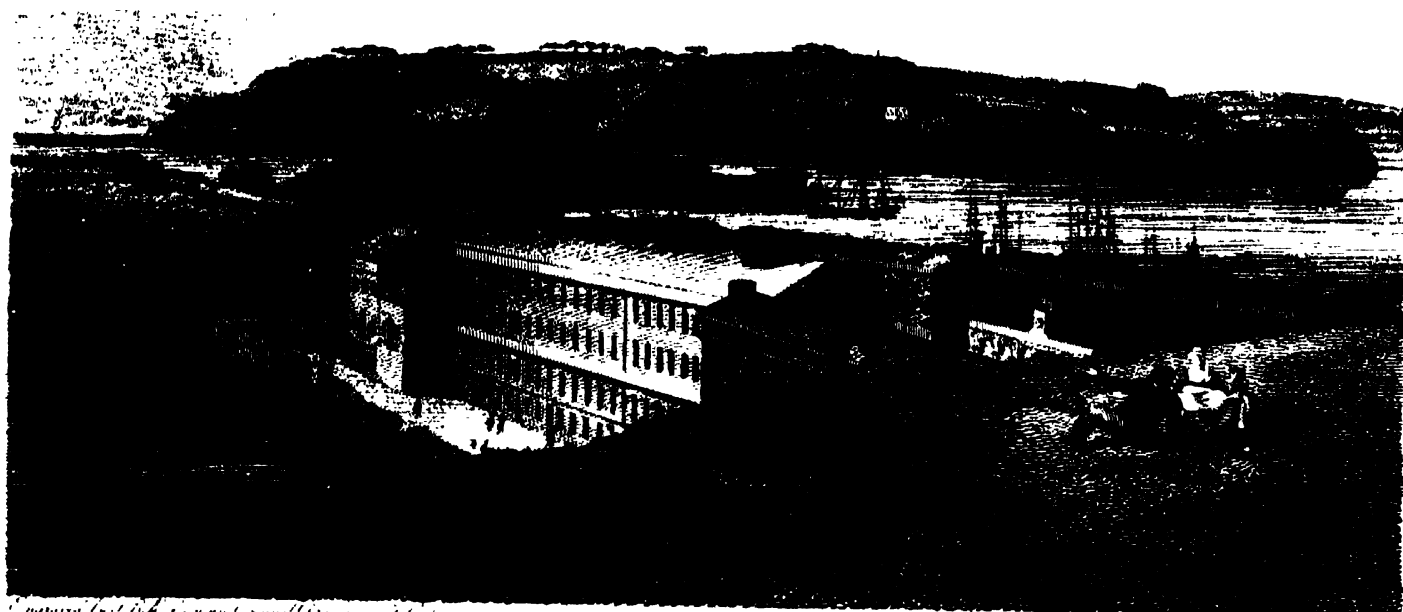
ON the spot now ornamented by the celebrated pile of building known by the name of SOHO, stood, but thirty-five years since, only a small mill and a few mean dwelling-houses. It is situated on the border of Staffordshire, about two miles from Birmingham, and was purchased by Mr. BOULTON, in conjunction with his then partner Mr. FOTHERGILL; and on it they erected, at a great expense, an extensive and handsome edifice for manufacturing buttons, buckles, toys, and other articles common to the Birmingham trade. To these were soon added the plated wares usually made at Sheffield, comprising a variety of useful and ornamental articles. By means of connexions established through all the northern parts of Europe, a very extensive sale was obtained for these goods; and the partnership, exporting on their own account, added the advantage of the merchant to that of the manufacturer.

Mr. Boulton at length resolved to render his works a seminary of taste, and at a very considerable expense procured the most able and ingenious artists in every branch. He imitated the French *or moulu* in a great variety of elegant ornaments, and fabricated services of plate and other pieces of silver both light and massive.

Connecting himself with Mr. WATT, the celebrated mechanist, Mr. Boulton has since added a very capital manufactory to the works of SOHO, that of steam engines on an improved plan, now adopted in numerous concerns throughout the kingdom. An ingenious apparatus for coining and stamping has also been erected by these gentlemen, which has been recently employed by government on a copper coinage of penny and twopenny pieces.

By additions and enlargements from time to time, the buildings of SOHO now cover several acres of ground, and have spread plenty and population over a considerable tract of barren heath. The number of persons employed in them must necessarily vary with the state of the trade in general; but it has often amounted to six hundred.

At no great distance from the SOHO manufactory is a neat white edifice, in which resides the ingenious Mr. EGINTON, by whom the art of staining or painting on glass with vitrified colours has been brought to a degree of perfection that exceeds what is to be found in any of the ancient productions now extant.



Continued from page 10. Small drawing by J. L. Miller.

Small drawing by J. L. Miller.

MARINE BARRACKS at Stone House, I.

THE MARINE BARRACKS,

NUMB. LXXXI.

PLATE CLXI.

AT STONEHOUSE, near Plymouth, include a fine pile of buildings, erected by Messrs. Templer and Pailby. They were begun in March 1779, and finished in August 1785, at an expense of about 33,000*l*.

The principal front building was designed to contain 650 men; the two wings are solely for the officers. A distinct part is appropriated to the purposes of an infirmary, with surgeons' apartments; and at the eastern extremity of the structure are the wash-houses.

The whole building consists of lime-stone walls, ornamented with Portland stone, rustic quoins, window-jambes, cornice, pediment, &c.

STONEHOUSE is a populous town, lying between and connecting Plymouth and Dock.

In the back ground of the annexed VIEW is seen the delightful seat of Lord Mount Edgcumbe, a terrestrial paradise, situate on the opposite side of the Hamoaze, which is an inlet of the sea so called, and about three quarters of a mile across.

A gradual ascent up a lawn leads to the house, an ancient Gothic structure with three fronts, the east front looking full upon the Sound.

A walk through these grounds is the most delightful excursion that can be imagined, as well on account of the variegated foliage of the park and woods, as for the beautiful and extensive sea-prospects afforded in different directions.

On the summit of a hill stands a lofty parish church belonging to Corfan, Kingston, and Milbrook. Upon the tower are placed various signals, and the circular prospect is here immense.

Mount Edgcumbe gives the title of Baron to its possessor. The house was made a garrison for King Charles I. against the Parliament; but at the Restoration, all the damage done to it was repaired; and it again became a beautiful seat.

This place, together with great part of the parish of Maker, though on the west side of the Tamer, properly belong to the county of Devon, yet in ecclesiastical jurisdiction they are within the archdeaconry of Cornwall.



Antton Forge, Yorkshire. View from the West.

Antton Forge, Yorkshire. View from the East.

ANTTON FORGE, Yorkshire

AYTON FORGE,

NUMB. LXXXI.

PLATE CLXII.

THE property of JOSEPH DENNISON, Esq. of London, stands in a beautifully sequestered situation upon the river Derwent, at the distance of about five miles from Scarborough [a View of which was published in No. XLVI. of this work].

Every prospect near it is grotesquely rural. The lofty hills on each side rise perpendicularly, clothed with pendent woods of various foliage ; and the river, overhung with branching shrubs, meanders in its silvery course through the vale ; while

“ On ringing anvils here the pond’rous steel,

“ By streams of water wielded, beats the bars

“ From the rude mafs of ore ; at ev’ry blow

“ The forests tremble, hills and vales rebound.”—

The manufactory of iron in this foundry is extended as much as the situation will admit ; but in the conveyance of so weighty an article the want of a navigable canal is necessarily felt as a great inconvenience. The works are conducted by Joseph Bland, Esq.

A VIEW of the beautiful village of AYTON, with a description of the delightful country round it, will be found in our fifty-fifth Number.

VOL. IV.



Church of St. Mary, Pontefract, Yorkshire

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith

PONTEFRACT

PONTEFRACT,

NUMB. LXXXII.

PLATE CLXIII.

COMMONLY called POMFRET, is a neat-built town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the conflux of the Aire and Dan, 22 miles S.S.W. of York, and 175 N.N.W. of London.

That it is very ancient is to be presumed from the circumstance of many Roman coins having been dug up in different parts of it. A gold coin of Nero, worth about 18s. 6d. was found in 1753; whence it is probable, that Vespasian, who was his lieutenant in Britain, resided at this place.

An hospital was founded here in the reign of Henry I.; and in that of Richard II. one Knowles founded a chauntry for secular canons, and an hospital for poor old women, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue valued at 200*l.* 5*s.* There were also several other religious establishments; among these, a lazaret-house dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, with houses of the black, white, and gray Friars.

The new town stands above the castle, and is nearly three miles to the west of Ferrybridge. Although it contains twenty thousand inhabitants, not a single coach or waggon passes through it; for there is no trade but that of licorice. At the bottom of a spacious market-place stands the town-hall.

The castle, now a venerable ruin, was built soon after the Conquest, and continued one of the mansions of the Earls of Lancaster till the reign of Edward III. when it became the property of the Crown. Here the unfortunate Richard II. was murdered in a dungeon, which is still visible, though half choked up with rubbish. This sad scene is well painted by that master of the heart Shakespeare (Richard II. Act v. Scene 5.). Anthony Earl Rivers also, uncle of Edward V. and Sir Richard Grey, his half-brother, were both murdered here by the machinations of Richard III.

The borough was incorporated by the tyrant Richard, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, who are in the commission of the peace, and a number of burgesses. It had two churches, but one only remains entire, the other having been ruined, together with the castle, in the civil wars, when being seized for Charles I. the Parliament forces laid siege to it, and Lord Langdale raised it.

The markets are on Saturdays, and fairs are held frequently. A great show of horses begins on the 5th of February; and here is a course for horse-racing.

The present representatives in Parliament (1799) are Viscount Galway and John Smyth, Esq.

T A M W O R T H

NUMB. LXXXII.

PLATE CLXIV.

IS a corporation town, so called from the river Tame, by which it is so equally divided, that half of the town, including the church, stands on the west side of that river in Staffordshire, and the other half, including the castle, in Warwickshire; on which account each side chooses one of the two representatives in Parliament.

When it was built, does not clearly appear; but it must have been very ancient, as King Offa had a seat here in the year 781; and there is still remaining a square trench, called the King's Dyke, which in a manner surrounds the whole town. It was destroyed in the Danish wars, and rebuilt by Ethelfleda, a Danish lady, and Editha, daughter of King Edward the Elder; who added a strong tower to it, which stood below the present castle.

This latter is a large circular building, erected on a mount, partly natural and partly artificial. It was built in the time of William I. by the Marmyons, who were hereditary champions of England; and from whom that office descended to the Dymocks, of Lincolnshire. The entrance to it is by a stone causeway over a dry ditch, and it commands the town as well as the pass of the bridge. The Earl of Leicester is the present proprietor of this castle.

The church (formerly collegiate) is a fine Gothic building; and has a beautiful pinnacled tower, which, however, has been much injured by lightning; and indeed the whole edifice has a less pleasing appearance than it otherwise would have, from being built with a red-coloured and friable stone.

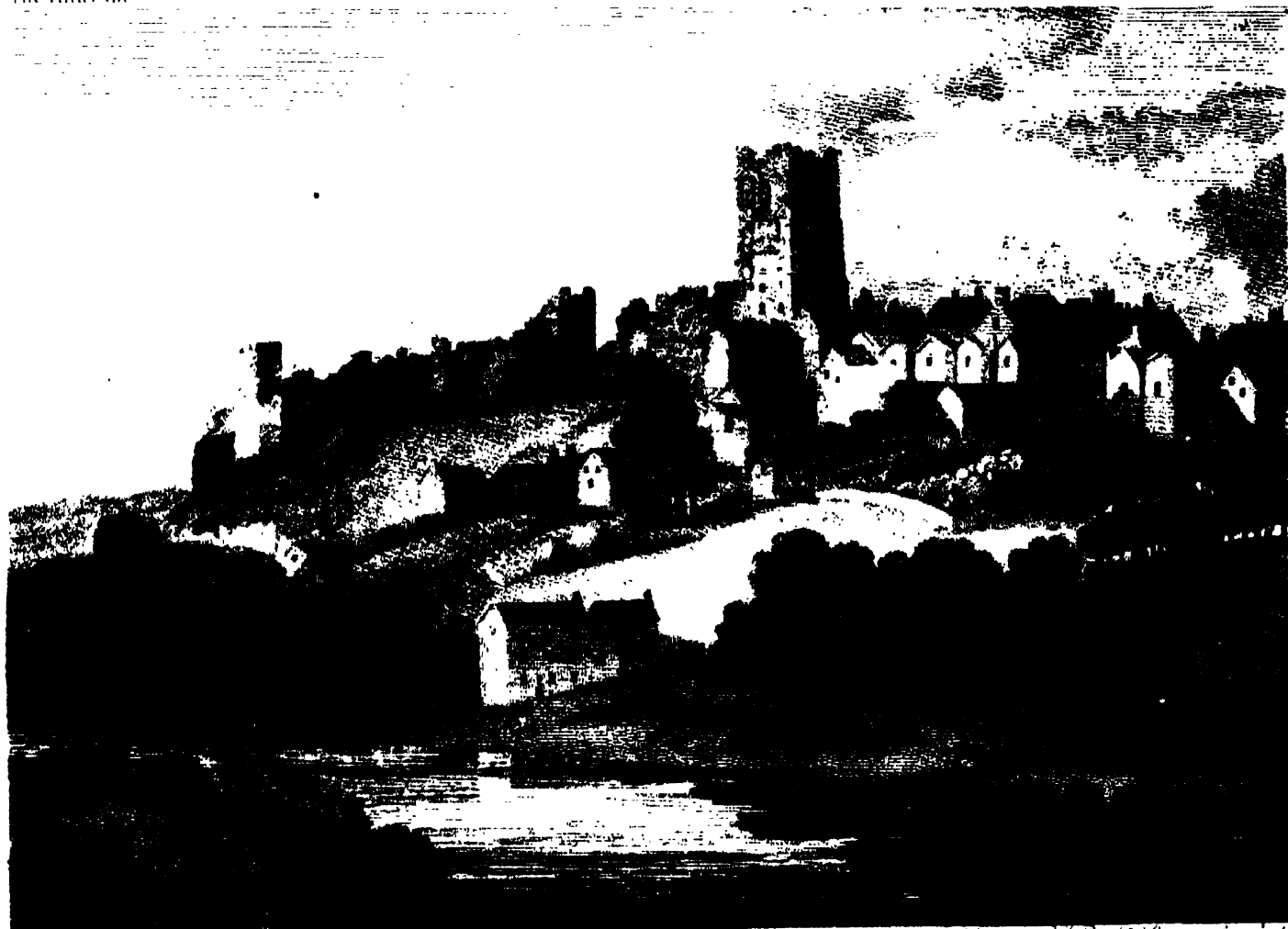
The town (celebrated for its ale) is a bailiwick, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. It carries on a considerable trade in narrow cloths and other manufactures, and contains a fine hospital founded by Thomas Guy, Esq. who built and endowed the noble hospital in Southwark which bears his name. Michael Drayton, the poet, was born in this neighbourhood on the banks of the Anker, which he celebrates in a sonnet.

TAMWORTH market is on Saturdays, and it has three fairs, held on the 4th of May for horned cattle and sheep; on the 29th of July for horned cattle and wool; and on the 24th of October for all sorts of cattle.

The town stands 8 miles to the east of Litchfield, and 107 north-west from London; and the circumjacent country is highly beautiful.

The present representatives in Parliament (1799) are Thomas Carter and Robert Peel, Esqrs.

The Hammer



Engraved by Walker from an Original Drawing by J. G. Allen

Published Oct. 1848 by J. Walker, 15, Old Broad Street, London

RICHMOND.



Engraved from an Original Drawing by J. G. Jones

Published by J. G. Jones, 10, Pall Mall, London

BRECKNOCK.

BRECKNOCK

NUMB. LXXXIII.

PLATE CLXVI.

IS the principal town, and stands almost in the centre, of the county of Brecon, in South Wales. By the Britons it was called *Aber-bondhy*, because seated at the confluence of the rivers Hondhy and Usk, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches.

BRECKNOCK is a corporate town, built in an oval form, and well walled with towers for its defence. Its inhabitants, who are very numerous, are principally employed in the woollen trade. The houses are well built; and there are three parish churches, one of which, seated on an eminence at the west end of the town, is collegiate. It is a most magnificent spacious building in the form of a cross, near 200 feet long, and 60 broad. In the centre of the cross an embattled tower rises about 90 feet high, which lies open to the church, above the roof. On the north side of the church is a paved cloister, which joins it to the Priory-house. This Priory was founded for Benedictine monks, in the reign of Henry I. dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and made subordinate to Battle Abbey, in Suffex.

There was formerly a magnificent castle at BRECKNOCK, and a strong wall with three gates surrounded the town. The castle was built in the reign of William Rufus, by Bernard de Newmarch, the conqueror of this country. Dr. Monton, Bishop of Ely, was confined in it by the Protector, afterwards Richard III. who committed him to the custody of Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. The latter procured Richard the crown; but being afterwards disgusted with him, the Duke, in concert with his prisoner, the Bishop, contrived his overthrow, and the promotion of Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. which was all projected between them in a tower of the castle, the ruins of which still bear the name of *Twr-Eli*, or Ely Tower.

That the town was inhabited in the time of the Romans, is evident from several coins of their emperors having been discovered, as well as many Roman bricks having been turned up with the plough, at a square Roman camp in the neighbourhood called *Y Guer*, the *fortification*. These bricks were all inscribed LEG. II. AUG. Close to this camp, in the middle of the highway, is a remarkable monument called the Maiden Stone, which is a rude pillar about six feet high, two broad, and six inches thick, having on one side the portraits of a man and woman in ancient habits, carved with much labour, but little skill. It is certainly very ancient, but whether a British or Roman remain cannot be determined.

BRECKNOCK sends one member to Parliament, Sir R. Salusbury being the present representative (1799).

Its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17, for leather, hops, cattle, &c.

Distance from London 161 miles west.



Engraved by P. B. from an original drawing by A. "Pencil Copy"

Published from the original by J. Walker & Co. in the same place. London

TATTERSHALL

TATTERSHALL.

NUMB. LXXXIV.

PLATE CLXVII.

THE town of TATTERSHALL (or TATESHALL) stands on the bank of the small river Bane, in the division of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln; 129 miles from London, 22 from Lincoln, 14 from Boston, and 9 from Horncastle.

At the Conquest William bestowed the barony of TATESHALL on one of his chiefs named Eudo, as a reward for the services rendered by him in obtaining the sovereignty; Robert the fifth Baron, for a well-managed goshawk, obtained a grant from King John in 1201, by which the inhabitants hold a market on Fridays; besides which, it has fairs on the 14th of May and 25th of September. The first Castle appears to have been built under a licence obtained from Henry the Third about 1230, by Robert the sixth Baron, a descendant of Eudo's, and son of the Robert before mentioned.

The Church and Castle are near 200 yards south-west from the town. The first is a fine building with cross aisles; but the chancel has been much neglected for some years, and is at present in a dangerous state. The Castle stands eighty yards south-west from the Church; it is (said to be) 200 feet in height, and is a rectangular brick building of most exquisite workmanship, flanked with four octagonal turrets; and, what is remarkable, the east and west fronts are twice the dimensions of the north and south sides; the walls in some parts are fifteen feet in thickness; the principal or ground floor is supported by ponderous groined arches, forming vast vaults, which extend under the turrets, through the angles of the tower, in the centre of which is a deep well now choked with rubbish: the second and third floors, as also the grand platform, are no more to be seen.

This part of the Castle is admitted to be built subsequent to the period first alluded to, and is nearly all that remains (in 1798); the more ancient parts being of stone are mostly destroyed: even the very foundations are dug up and burnt into lime. It had a double mote and drawbridge. The principal gate, with a portcullis, were standing about the year 1720.

Eudo's male line becoming extinct in Robert, ninth Baron, the lordship and estate settled by marriage in Sir Simon Driby, and afterward in the Cromwell family; since which the possession was with the Clintons Earls of Lincoln, and finally with the Right Honourable the Lord Fortescue.

The town is at present in a progressive state of improvement, a navigable canal having been formed between the Witham and Horncastle, and a communication opened between the metropolis and the north-east quarter of the county, by a turnpike road, both of which pass through this town. The old ferry is now disused, a fine bridge of four arches being thrown over the Witham. The Angel inn affords comfortable accommodations, with attendance much to be commended, and good stabling. For these advantages the inhabitants, &c. are much indebted to the exertions of Sir Joseph Banks; but it is justice to acknowledge, that the canal was first projected and carried into execution (on a small scale) by a worthy individual, Mr. John Gibbon, of TATTERSHALL.



Ed. & Walker from an Original Drawing by J. G. Fisher

Published for J. G. Fisher & Walker, 10, Newmarket Street, London

APPLEBY

APPLEBY

NUMB. LXXXIV.

PLATE CLXVIII.

IS the county town of Westmoreland, at the distance of 279 miles north-west of London, and is pleasantly seated on the north bank of the river Eden, which almost surrounds it.

APPLEBY is a place of great antiquity, and supposed by Horsley to have been the Roman town called Galacum. It is believed to have been formerly a county of itself, and to have had sheriffs of its own. Henry I. gave it privileges equal to those of the city of York; and these were confirmed by Henries II. and III. and other succeeding kings. In the reign of Edward I. it had a mayor and two provosts; and is at present governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and a common council. It is, however, gone greatly to decay, consisting chiefly of one broad street, which runs with an easy ascent from north to south. At one end of this street is a castle, fortified by the river, and by large trenches where the river does not surround it.

This castle was given by King John to John de Vipont, or De Veteriponte, as a reward for his good services. It remained in this family till the reign of Henry III. when Robert de Vipont, joining in a rebellion with Montfort Earl of Leicester, was slain in the battle of Evesham; and his estate, being seized, was given to Roger Clifford and Roger de Leybourne, who had married his daughters. At length, upon the division of the Viponts' estate, this barony fell to the Cliffords, afterwards Earls of Cumberland, the ancestors, by the mother's side, of the Earls of Thanet, in whose noble family it still remains. A part of the castle is now converted to the purpose of a common gaol.

The town contains two churches, a free-school, and an hospital founded in 1651 by the Lady Anne, daughter and heiress of George Lord Clifford, and endowed for a governess and twelve other widows, commonly called the Mother and Twelve Sisters. It has also a town-hall, and a stone bridge over the Eden. It sustained very considerable injury in the wars between England and Scotland; in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard II. it was burnt to the ground; and in 1598 was depopulated by the plague.

The market is chiefly famous for corn, and held on Saturdays; and the fairs on Whitfun eve for horned cattle, Whit Monday for linen, cloth, and merchandise, June 10th for horned cattle and sheep, and August 10th for horses, sheep, and linen cloth.

APPLEBY sends two members to Parliament, the present representatives (1799) being the Hon. John Tufton and John Courtenay, Esq.

VOL. IV.



Engraved by J. Walker, from an Original Drawing by S. Lewis Esq.

Published, Oct. 7, 1795 by J. Walker, 5, 6, Broadman's Court, London

BERWICK, upon Tweed.

BERWICK.

NUMB. LXXXV.

PLATE CLXIX.

THE original name of this place is by some said to have been Aberwick, a word which in the ancient British tongue signifies a fort at the mouth of a river ; but according to others it was called by the Saxons Beornicawic, which signifies the town of the Bernicians : others again derive the name from Berwica, which signifies a corn-farm, there being great plenty of grain in the adjacent country.

BERWICK upon Tweed is the last town in England, and on the Scotch borders. It is a town and county of itself, though generally ranked in the county of Northumberland. During the wars between the English and Scotch, it was perpetually a scene of tumult between the two parties, and as often in possession of one as the other. Originally it belonged to Scotland, and was the chief town of a county in that kingdom still called Berwickshire. It has, however, been in the possession of the English ever since the reign of Edward IV. The language and laws of its inhabitants are a mixture of Scotch and English ; and in acts of Parliament, as well as in briefs, &c. it is always distinguished from England, as a town separate both from this kingdom and from Scotland. The inhabitants were incorporated by King Charles I., and are governed by a mayor, recorder, four bailiffs, and a common council.

It is pleasantly situated on the south side of an easy declivity, on the north coast of the river Tweed, about half a mile from its conflux with the sea, 339 miles north by west of London, and 53 south-east of Edinburgh. It has a handsome church, a town-house, and exchange, and a beautiful bridge across the Tweed, 947 feet in length. This bridge, which was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, leads to a suburb called Tweed-mouth, from a hill in which suburb this VIEW was taken.

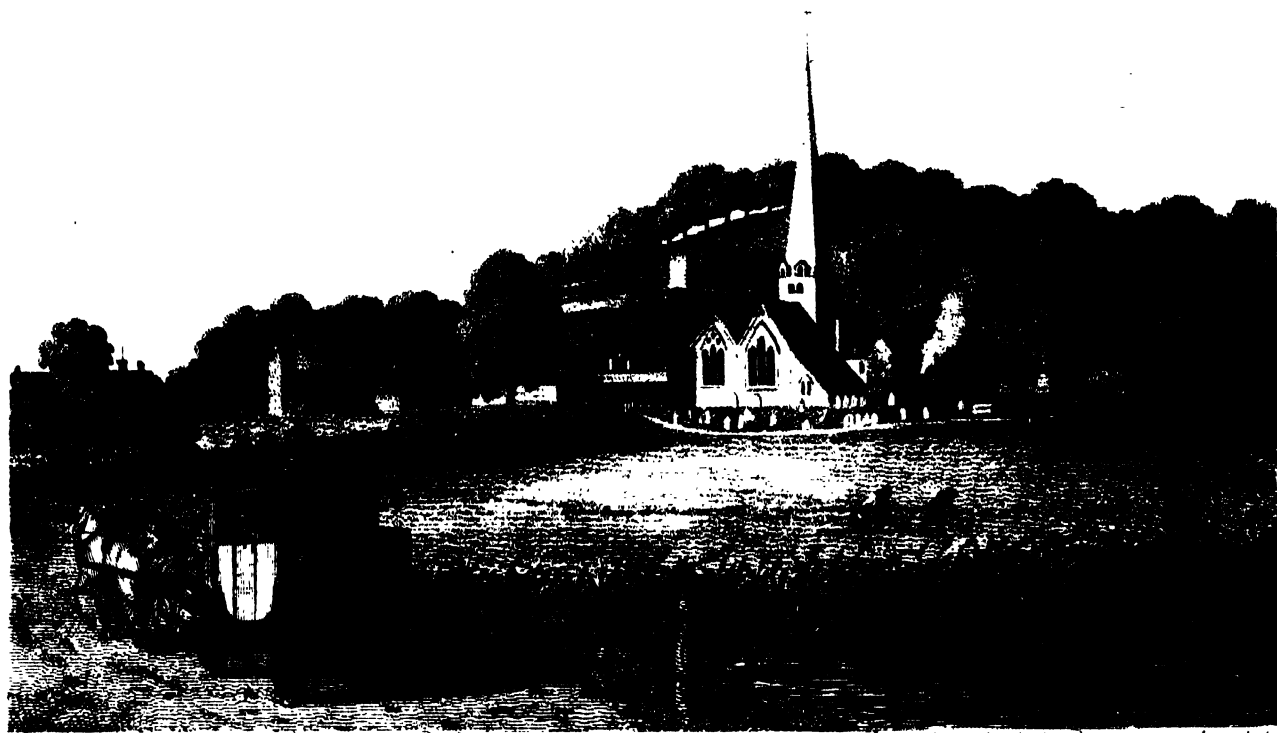
BERWICK had formerly a castle, which is now in ruins ; it has still a wall, which was built round it by order of Queen Elizabeth ; and is further strengthened by its situation, being almost encompassed by the river and the sea. It is a large, well-built, and populous town, and has a considerable manufactory of stockings ; but the principal trade of the inhabitants consists in the salmon taken in the Tweed, and esteemed the best in the kingdom.

The face of the country is very open ; and having few trees, it is subject to all the cold blasts from the German ocean ; yet, notwithstanding this, it is reckoned a very healthy place ; and the streets being large, the buildings elegant, and the inhabitants wealthy, it is a desirable residence.

BERWICK formerly gave the title of Duke to one of James the Second's natural sons by Mrs. Churchill ; but he being attainted by Parliament for taking arms against his native country, the title has never been revived.

There is a market here on Saturdays for corn, salmon, and all kinds of provisions ; and a fair on Friday in Trinity-week, for black cattle and horses.

The present representative in Parliament for BERWICK (1799) is the Earl of Tyrconnel.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by J. Savoy Esq.

Published at No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

GODALMIN.

G O D A L M I N

NUMB. LXXXV.

PLATE CLXX.

IS a town in Surrey, commonly (but improperly) called GODLIMAN, situated on the river Wey, and at the distance of thirty-four miles south-west of London, on the road to Portsmouth. The etymology is Saxon, and signifies Goda's Alms, it having been the donation of a lady named Godiva, or Goda.

GODALMIN is a corporation, whose chief magistrate is a warden, chosen yearly, with eight brethren his assistants.

The river Wey, which divides here into several streams, abounds with excellent fish, especially pike, and turns a number of paper and corn mills. The best whited-brown paper is said to come from GODALMIN, where that manufacture was first set up in the reign of James I. There are also manufactories of mixed and blue kerseys; but the principal business carried on is stocking-weaving. The town is also famous for licorice, carrots, and, above all, for peat, which burns as well as pit-coal. It has a charity-school for fifty boys, and an hospital for ten old men, on a common near the town, founded by R. Wyat, Esq. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

In the year 1726 GODALMIN was a subject of general conversation, on account of the imposture of one Mary Tofts, who pretended that she bred rabbits within her, and actually imposed on statesmen, divines (one of whom explained some parts of the Revelations from this affair), physicians, anatomists (among these Mr. St. André, surgeon to the king), and, in short, all degrees of men, learned and unlearned.

In 1739, upwards of five hundred persons in GODALMIN (a third part of the inhabitants) were carried off by the small-pox in the space of three months.

The market-day is Saturday, and the fairs (for horned cattle, sheep, and pigs) are held on the 13th February and 10th July.



Engraved by J. Walter from an Original Drawing by J. C. Allen

Published by J. Walter, 15, St. James's Street, London

KINGSWIRE

KINGSWERE

NUMB. LXXXVI.

PLATE CLXXI.

IS a pleafant village in Devonshire, fituated about 206 miles from London, and immediately oppofite Dartmouth Haven, for the defence of which it has a caſtle ; and there is a ferry from this caſtle to Dartmouth. In KINGSWERE alfo is a chapel of eaſe to Brixham.

VOL. IV.



Engraved by W. B. from an Original Drawing by W. A. C. 1807

Published by W. B. 1807. By W. B. 1807. By W. B. 1807.

CROMFORD HOUSE, Derbyshire

CROMFORD HOUSE,

NUMB. LXXXVI.

PLATE CLXXII.

IN Derbyshire, the seat of the late Sir Richard Arkwright, Knt. is an elegant structure, built by a Mr. Thomas, who was the architect also of the Market-house at Mount Sorrel.

This house, which stands on a verdant knoll, is best viewed from a neighbouring hill at Matlock; whence is seen a river beneath; numberless trees in all the various forms that an obstructing rock can occasion; a white cliff, towering far above; the road leading to Cromford making a sudden turn close to it; a cotton mill with a neat little turret surrounded by trees (the maffy wheel turning slowly; the water foaming from it); at some distance the house, like a vast castle with its keep, &c. all embattled; farther, the mills, CROMFORD BRIDGE, and the new chapel; behind, a chain of hills partly covered with wood; opposite the house, a huge rock fantastically adorned with shrubs and trees, through which rock the road is carried with much labour.

Proceeding, a long rough hill, lined by new stone houses, makes the traveller regret what he has left. Much to the credit of the late Sir Richard, those habitations are rendered extremely comfortable to their inhabitants.

Notwithstanding an appearance of singularity in the style of CROMFORD HOUSE, there is yet a something in its relative proportions so well adapted to the situation, as to charm every spectator who possesses a taste for the romantic beauties of Nature. The house is open for inspection on Mondays and Thursdays.

The annexed SKETCH is taken from the new road.

These new-form'd towers in prospect as we view,
With mind intent their progress we pursue,
Which well our fix'd attention may command,
Displaying in each stage a master's hand;
Dispos'd to captivate the gazer's sight,
By making ancient strength with modern grace unite.

Here Uniformity its charm displays,
To bend each arch, each swelling column raise;
While relative Proportion rules the whole,
Of ev'ry part the animating soul;

Such, Architecture! are thy traits confess,
From times remote in various modes express;
That art renown'd, which elder ages taught,
And Rome, succeeding, to perfection brought,
Ere Europe's modern sons put in their claim,
In later ages emulous of fame.
Hail, art sublime! preserv'd with constant care,
Offspring of Symmetry and Order fair;
O! may we see thy votaries increase,
And mark thy beauties in the days of Peace! ANON.



engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by J. Wilson

Published April 1, 1844 by J. Walker 12, Rowman's Court London

KILKENNY.

KILKENNY

NUMB. LXXXVII.

PLATE CLXXIII.

IS the capital town of the county of that name, in the province of Leinster, Ireland, and contains about 17,000 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Nore, 58 miles south from Dublin, and is esteemed the first and neatest inland city in the kingdom. The river divides it into two parts (the City, and the Irishtown, or Borough), both of which communicate with the opposite bank by two handsome bridges of black marble. A pretty walk, a mile long, planted with trees, runs by the river side.

KILKENNY took its name from one *Canic*, who, leading here a solitary life, was in great esteem for holiness among the Irish, whence the place was called by them *Cell Canic*, quasi *Cella Canici*. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Canic, which stands on a proud elevation overlooking the Irishtown, and is a venerable pile, was founded by Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory in the latter end of the reign of Henry II. and finished by Geoffrey St. Leger, A.D. 1252. Its length is 226 feet, and breadth 123. The east window was once superbly ornamented with stained glass, for which the Pope's nuncio to the rebels in 1645 offered 700*l.* to take it to Rome; it was, however, demolished during that rebellion. The roof is supported by eight large quadruple columns of black marble. Several monuments fabricated about the middle of the sixteenth century are to be seen. The most remarkable, however, is a more modern one, to the memory of the Bishop of Ossory's lady.

On the south cross is one of those round towers so peculiar to Ireland, 100 feet in height. The Castle stands on a hill which rises precipitately from the river, commanding a noble view of the surrounding country. It is the chief seat of the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, and is of great antiquity. The gallery is 150 feet in length, and contains several fine pictures by Vandyke and others, particularly the family of Charles I. a capital picture. The stables are built of black marble, and accounted the most magnificent in design, and best adapted to use, in the kingdom.

KILKENNY formerly contained many monastic buildings; but the ruins of three only remain, viz. the Black Abbey, founded *anno* 1225 by William Marechal, jun. Earl of Pembroke, the great window of which is a beautiful piece of workmanship; that of St. Francis, in 1240, for friars minores; and the Priory of St. John the Evangelist, founded by William Marechal, the elder, Earl of Pembroke, *anno* 1211, for canons of the order of St. Augustine.

There is also a college, founded and endowed by one of the ancestors of the present Earl of Ormond, for the free education of a certain number of the citizens' children; but, through divers circumstances, it has sunk nearly into a private seminary.

The manufactures chiefly carried on here are coarse woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and considerable quantities of starch. In the neighbourhood also are made very beautiful chimney-pieces of Kilkenny marble, which is cut and polished by water. It is also celebrated for its numerous coal-pits.

The city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs; the borough by a portreeve and burgesses; each sending two members to parliament.



Engraved by W. B. Smith from an Original Drawing by J. G. Smith

Published by J. G. Smith, 10, Piccadilly, London

SHEPPERTON.

S H E P P E R T O N

NUMB. LXXXVII.

PLATE CLXXIV.

IS a village in the county of Middlesex, situated about 17 miles from London, and 5 from Hampton Court, on the banks of the Thames. It communicates with Surry by Walton Bridge (of which a View has been given in Numb. XLIII. of this work), and is a favourite spot with the London anglers.

SHEPPERTON CHURCH is near the Thames; but is a work of no very remote period. The old church was swept away in the sixteenth century by an inundation of the Thames, the stream of which now flows over the foundation.

It is a received fact, though not generally known, that this was the place at which Julius Cæsar passed the Thames. Camden asserts this; and the situation agrees exactly with the statement of Cæsar himself [De Bell. Gall. l. v. c. 18.], being 80 miles from the sea, as well as from the stakes, called Coway Stakes, which were driven into the bank and ford by the Britons to prevent his landing. A Roman camp on St. George's Hill in the neighbourhood also confirms the fame.

The venerable Bede says, “ Cæsar's horsemen, at the first encounter, were overthrown by the Britons; and Labienus (one of his colonels) was slain. At the second encounter, with the great loss of his army, he put the Britons to flight. From thence he went to the river of Thames, on the further banks whereof, the Britons guarded the passage over the river, who had stuck the bottom of the river and the banks thick with great stakes, or piles, of the bigness of a man's thigh, covered with lead, whereof certain remnants are to be seen even to this day; which when the Romans had espied, and escaped, the Britons, under their captain Cassibelane, were not able to withstand the force of the Roman legions; whereupon they fled, and hid themselves in the woods, out of which making frequent sallies, they much endamaged the army of the Romans.”

Many of the slain in these encounters were buried in the fields between SHEPPERTON and Staines, and their swords, spurs, &c. have at different times been dug up.

VOL. IV.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by G. W. Turner

Published Nov. 17, 1840 by J. Walker & Co. Newmarket Street, London

NEW-ROSS.

NEW ROSS.

NUMB. LXXXVIII.

PLATE CLXXV.

THE town of NEW ROSS, in Ireland, was originally founded by the Danes. It is seated in the county of Wexford, on the eastern bank of the river Barrow, about 63 miles from Dublin, and enjoys a brisk trade in pork, beef, corn, &c. the river being navigable by ships of 700 tons burden.

The town, which reaches down to the river's edge, is so steep, that the chimnies of the houses on the quay do not reach to the bases of the houses in the streets above.

The church is an old structure, partly in ruins, and stands on an elevation, which makes the approach fatiguing.

Ross was accounted a strong town when Cromwell besieged it; and most of its walls and gates were in preservation till within the last 30 years; since which, however, they have been allowed to fall into decay, and are now almost wholly gone.

The bridge, constructed of wood by the celebrated Mr. Cox, exhibits one of the handsomest monuments in Ireland of that ingenious man's skill; and the drawbridge is on a very simple and commodious plan.

Ross was a bishopric of itself, under the archbishop of Cashel, till 1586, when Queen Elizabeth united it to Cork. The town suffered considerably during the recent rebellion, and now presents a sad picture to the eye of a traveller. The rebel army detached from the grand camp at Vinegar Hill, consisting of 21,000 men, principally armed with pikes, and under the command of Mr. Bagnal Harvey, marched to attack it. The garrison was commanded by General Johnston, and consisted of the county of Dublin regiment, part of the Meath, a brigade of light companies, detachments of the 5th, 9th, and Mid-Lothian dragoons, with yeomen cavalry and infantry. On Monday night, the 4th June 1797, they skirmished; at four next morning the rebels were visible in line, and sent a messenger into the town, to demand its surrender. The messenger was instantly shot; whereupon the rebels drove a large body of cattle before them down into the town, and then rushed on precipitately, shouting in a most hideous manner. This threw the troops into confusion, and the attack became furious. The desperation of the rebels at first bore down all opposition; but being in a state of intoxication, and utterly without discipline, they did not avail themselves of the advantages they had gained. Lord Mountjoy fell early in the action at the head of his own regiment, that of the county of Dublin. The most horrible devastation continued from four in the morning till two in the afternoon, during which time the town was set on fire in various places; the rebels then gave way and fled, leaving 3000 dead and wounded. Harvey lost his command, and was sent to Wexford for misconduct; but being afterwards taken by the loyalists, he was tried for high treason, and executed.



Engraved by J. G. S. from an Original Drawing by W. H. Sturt

— Published by J. G. S. at the Victoria Press, London

KINGS - WESTON, Gloucestershire

KING'S WESTON,

NUMB. LXXXVIII.

PLATE CLXXVI.

THE seat of Lord Clifford, situated four miles north-west of Bristol, is a noble mansion of stone, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and contains a very good collection of paintings by the best masters. Attached to it are grounds well swelled in lawn, extensive gardens and plantations, and an incomparable hot-house.

From this house and its vicinity are some of the most grand and picturesque prospects imaginable, comprising the rivers Avon and Severn, the Bristol Channel, and extending quite into Wales

VOL. IV.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by G. Milnes

Published June 1, 1844, by J. Walker, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, West London

DUNLOW-CASTLE, Kerry.

DUNLOW CASTLE.

NUMB. LXXXIX.

PLATE CLXXVII.

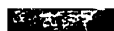
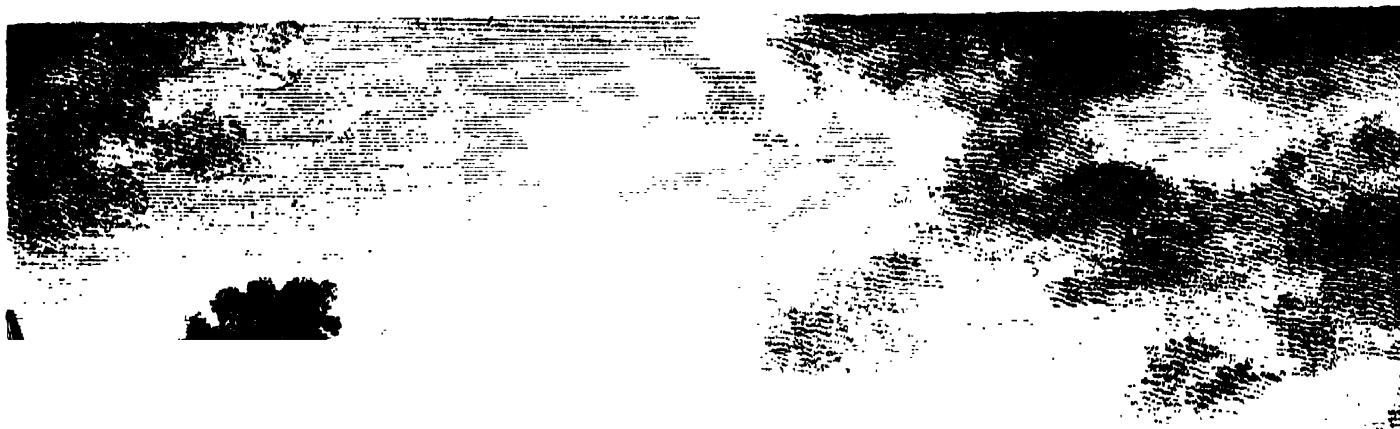
DUNLOW CASTLE, in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, is boldly seated upon a high and wooded cliff, overhanging the river Laune, or Lane, which flows from the Lakes of Killarney, and empties itself into the bay of Castlemain. Of the original building there is now but one tower remaining, and that is kept in good repair by Mr. Mahony, its present possessor.

The floors of this Castle, and of the adjacent house, belonging to Mr. Mahony, are formed of very fine planks of the yew-tree; a wood that, if well wrought by a skilful workman, has a more beautiful grain and colour than mahogany: but these noble trees, which formerly grew in great plenty about this place, are now almost wholly destroyed. Adjoining the Castle are some fine plantations.

The situation of DUNLOW CASTLE is beautifully romantic, commanding a distant view of the lower Lake and its variegated shores; and on the south a majestic range of mountains which lift their summits above the clouds.

It is not with certainty known who was the builder of the Castle, nor at what time it was erected. Some attribute it to the M'Carty-mores, some to the O'Sullivan-mores, and others to the O'Donoghoes.

The river Laune might be made navigable at the expense of 2 or 3000l.; and would be a grand source of wealth and happiness to the inhabitants of this sequestered part of Ireland, as it would open a communication between the Lakes and the harbour of Castlemain.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by J. G. Smith Esq.

Published June 1841 by J. Walker 16 Piccadilly Street London

TUNBRIDGE - WELLS.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

NUMB. LXXXIX.

PLATE CLXXVIII.

ARE situated in a valley about five miles south of the town of Tunbridge (a VIEW of which is given in the third volume of this work). Three hills rise immediately from the Wells, and are called Mount Ephraim, Mount Sion, and Mount Pleasant, on which are many convenient houses for the accommodation of families resorting thither; but the Wells are fed from a spring in the next parish of Spelhurst.

The origin of TUNBRIDGE WELLS is not ancient, though somewhat curious. Dudley Lord North, having exhausted his constitution by his gallantries in the court of Henry Prince of Wales, in 1606 paid a visit to Lord Abergavenny, at a hunting seat of his, called Eridge-house. On his return to London, his way lay through the woods in which these springs were; it was morning, and he had leisure to contemplate the water, whose surface shone with a mineral scum. He drank of the stream, and was convinced that it was chalybeate. By the farther use of these waters his Lordship was restored to the full enjoyment of his health till the 85th year of his age, dying in 1666.

The water contains iron, some sea-salt, with a little selenites and calcareous earth. It is an excellent chalybeate, and is useful in all diseases for which the Spa is recommended, as in cases of weakness and relaxation, either partial or universal; in nervous disorders; in obstructions of the liver and spleen; in cases where the blood is too thin and putrescent; in cases of excessive discharges proceeding from weakness; in the gravel and stone; and in most cases where a strengthening remedy is wanted.

By the side of the road, descending from Mount Ephraim, are some projecting rocks of a very considerable size, that give the place a romantic appearance. The air is excellent, and provisions plenty.

Adjoining to the WELLS are assembly-rooms, coffee-houses, circulating libraries, taverns, and shops of all denominations; the latter of which are ranged on one side of a walk, called *The Pantiles*, from its pavement, which is shaded with lime-trees; and before the shops, along the whole of the building, is a colonade, serving as a protection against unfavourable weather. Here the company resort during the time of water-drinking, which is before breakfast and at noon, and also in the evening previous to the balls, concerts, or card-assemblies.

Among the many shops whose commodities are exhibited to allure, are those which sell the ware peculiar to this place, called Tunbridge ware. It is chiefly of maple, holly, and such woods that the turners make the different toys, tea-chests, dressing-boxes, &c. the manufacture of which has been brought to very great perfection.

Here is a commodious chapel, and a dissenting meeting-house, whose ministers are maintained by the voluntary contributions of the company; and a school for feeding, clothing, and educating the children of the poor, which is supported by the same benevolence.

The season is generally in the months of June, July, and August.



Engraved by J. B. Ryall from an Original Drawing by W. C. Cresson

Published July 1, 1855 by W. B. B. & Co. Printers, 10, Pall Mall, London.

FLEET STREET, near TEMPLE BAR.

FLEET STREET, NEAR TEMPLE BAR.

NUMB. XC.

PLATE CLXXIX.

THE CORNER HOUSE of Chancery Lane, taken down in the spring of 1799, was supposed to have been one of the oldest in the city of London. It was built for an elegant mansion long before FLEET STREET was formed, or there were any shops in that part of the city.

It is said, in the reign of Henry V. it was the residence of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham; but that could not be, though he might have had a house on this spot; for the architecture of the HOUSE here represented was unknown till the reign of Henry VIII. Indeed, we are informed, there are in the possession of a Counsellor Hook, some ancient writings and title-deeds, which authorize an assertion that it was built in the reign of Edward VI.

On the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's entrance into the city, on a visit to Sir Thomas Gresham, several cherubs were made to fly down from the top of this house, and present her with a crown of laurels and gold, together with some loyal verses. This was an ingenious contrivance of the students of the Temple; and the accounts in the books of that time say, that "the Queene's Highnesse was much pleased therewith." The fourth cherub's lines were,

"Virtue shall witness of her worthiness,

"And Fame shall registre her princelie deeds;

"The worlde shall still praise for her happyness,

"From whom our peace and quietude proceeds."

It has been said, that Isaac Walton, the author of a celebrated book on angling, was born in this house; the statement is not perfectly correct; but about the year 1624 he dwelt and kept a shop in the next house to this, nearer Temple Bar. The old CORNER HOUSE, of which we have given a representation, was, till within 30 or 40 years past, known by the sign of the Harrow: since which it has been in the occupation of various tradesmen; lastly in that of a patten-maker, the insignia of whom remained till the house itself was pulled down.



Engraved by J. Bathurst from an Original Drawing by J. S. Smith

Published by J. S. Smith, 10, Pall Mall, London

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL

NUMB. XC.

PLATE CLXXX.

IS considered as the second city in Great Britain, the largest town, and the richest and best port of trade, London only excepted. In the catalogue of ancient cities it is named CAER BRITO; and in Saxon, BRIGHTSTOWE, a bright, pleasant, or famous place; hence BRISTOW, and of late BRISTOL. We find it first mentioned by Florence of Worcester, who tells us, that in 1063 Harold set sail from BRYSTOWE to invade Wales. Geoffry Bishop of Constance, raising a rebellion against William Rufus, well fortified this city; but its walls, &c. were afterwards destroyed by the same monarch.

BRISTOL was formerly a place of great strength. King Stephen was besieged in its castle by Robert, illegitimate son of Henry I. by whom it was built. This castle, which was half a mile in circumference, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, was demolished by Oliver Cromwell, and streets built upon the site.

It stands on the rivers Avon and Froome, between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. Its staple of wool was established in 1362 by Edward III. who made it a county of itself; and by King Henry VIII. it was made a bishopric.

The commerce of BRISTOL is very extensive. It has the whole trade of South and part of North Wales. Its dealings with Ireland, Holland, Norway, Russia, the West Indies, Guinea, &c. &c. are prodigiously great. Ships of 1000 tons can come up to its bridge, which was 500 years old, but has been lately rebuilt. It crosses the Avon, and consists of three wide and lofty arches; has a fine stone ballustrade on each side, seven feet high, with raised foot-ways chained in, and is well lighted with lamps.

The city is said very much to resemble ancient Rome, its plan being nearly circular. It also stands on seven hills; and its river is similar to the Tiber in width and colour.

The Hot-wells here are much resorted to. They contain calcareous earth, sea salt, Epsom salt, Glauber's salt, and sclenites. They are used as a bath; and drunk, from four to eight ounces at a time, to two quarts a day; they are useful in consumptions, diabetes, &c. The Wells are situated about a mile below the town on the side of the Avon. Here is also a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock and supplies the cold bath. In St. Vincent's Rock, above the Wells, are found native crystals, well known under the name of Bristol stones.

The prospects in the vicinity of BRISTOL are truly delightful; and the banks of the Avon, with the lofty rocks through which it finds a passage to the sea, covered with herbage and trees, and presenting the most awful precipices, are beautifully romantic.

Manufactories of glass, sugar-works, foundries, &c. are here very numerous; and coal for working them is obtained in great plenty from Kingswood and the Mendip Hills. The number of houses in the city may be estimated at about 12,000, and of the inhabitants at 100,000. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, two sheriffs, 28 common council, &c. and is represented in Parliament (1799) by Lord SHEFFIELD and C. BRAGGE, Esq.

It has markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; fairs on the 1st of March and September; and is distant from Bath 12 miles west-north-west, and from London 124 west.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Picture by R. D. Rogers

Published by J. Walker, 56, Piccadilly, London

LLANRWST BRIDGE.

LLANRWST BRIDGE.

NUMB. XCI.

PLATE CLXXXI.

THIS curious structure over the river Conway, which divides the counties of Denbigh and Caernarvon in North Wales, is of stone. It was built in the year 1636, and, according to the report of the country, by Inigo Jones before he left Wales. That great architect, however, was born in London in the year 1572; and it is not known that he had any residence in Wales; yet, as he did not die till 1651, he certainly may have furnished the design, which is not calculated to discredit his name.

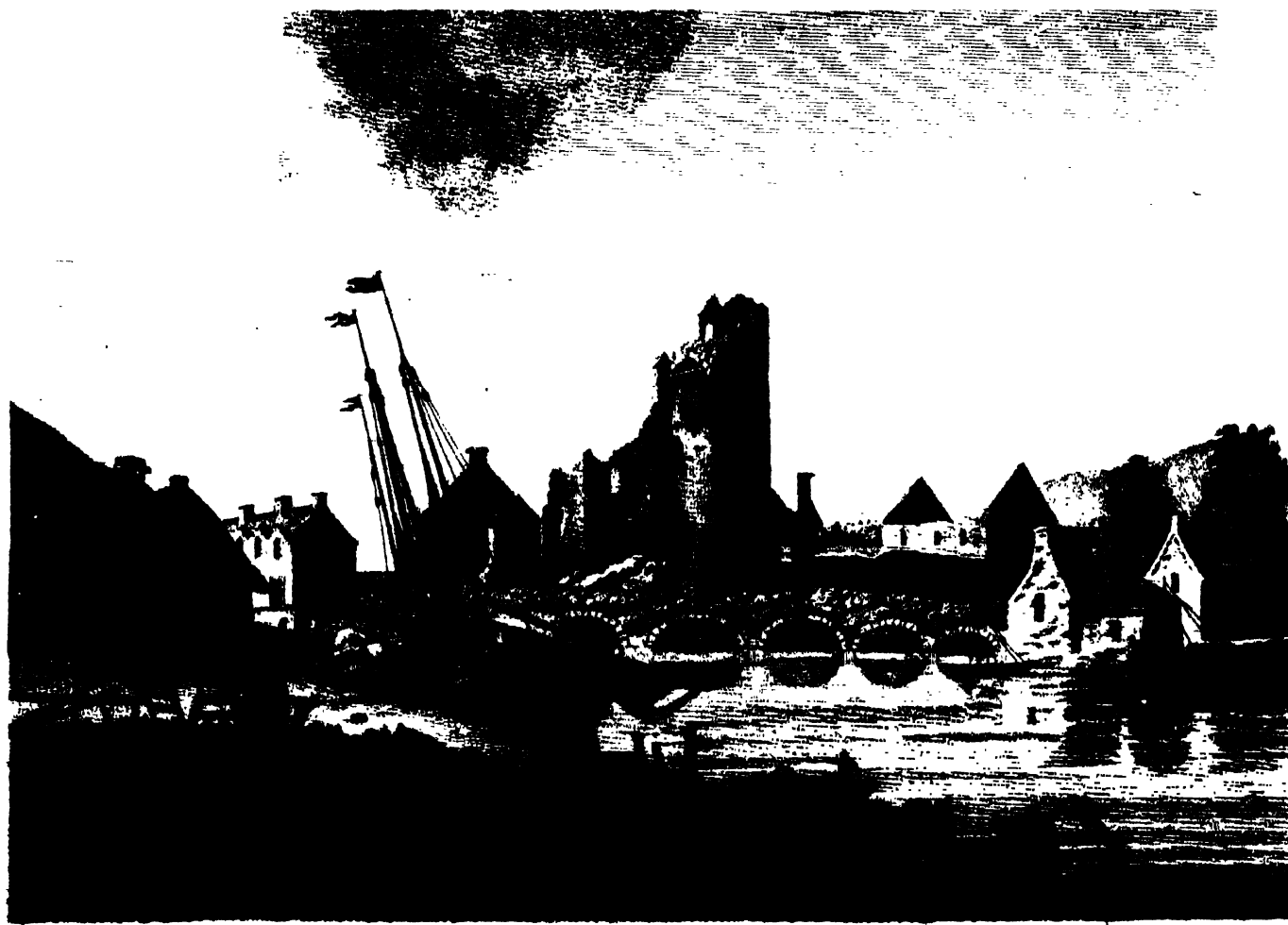
The BRIDGE is 170 yards long and 15 feet wide; has three arches, the span of the central one being 61 feet, that of each of the others 30½, and the piers take up 10 feet each. The height of the central arch at low water is 24 feet, and that of the others 15.

What is remarkable in this BRIDGE is, that if a person stand in the centre of it on one side of the road, and a blow be given at the opposite side, he may perceive the whole structure shake.

The little town of LLANRWST is about 12 miles distant from Conway, and the road to it is through a beautiful little vale, environed by mountains that scale the heavens. Though it lies on no public road, it has a good inn, with the sign of the Eagles.

The church is dedicated to St. Rhytyd, or Reffitutus, archbishop of London in 361. The chapel, adjoining to the church, has the reputation of having been, as well as the BRIDGE, designed by Inigo Jones, and it contains several monuments of the Gwydir family. In a corner of it is an open stone coffin, said to have been brought by the Gwydys from the abbey on the Conway, two miles below, in which were formerly deposited the remains of Llewellyn the Great, who married Joan, the daughter of King John, and who, after reigning Prince of North Wales 56 years, died A. D. 1240.

LLANRWST is about 15 miles south-west of Denbigh, and 226 north-west of London. Its markets are held on Tuesdays, and the fairs April 25, June 21, August 9, September 17, and December 11.



Engraved from a Water-colour by J. H. P. W. H. W.

Published by J. H. P. W. H. W. & Co. London.

ASKEATON.

ASKEYTON

NUMB. XCI.

PLATE CLXXXII.

IS a borough town in the county of Limerick, Ireland, and situated on the river Deal, which empties itself into the Shannon.

It was one of the chief residences of the great Earls of Desmond, a family remarkable in Irish history for their power and inveterate opposition to the English. They had many privileges peculiar to their family, particularly that of possessing walled towns, and absenting themselves from Parliament; and they bore an uncontrollable sway in the South of Ireland: but their numerous rebellions at last brought total ruin to the family, and the title has been extinct about two centuries. They had here a Castle of great strength and magnificence; for, though now a mere ruin, the remains bespeak its former grandeur. The great dining-hall and kitchen still exist, from the size of which an idea may be formed of the retinues and hospitality of those feudal times.

When the branches of this great family were lopped off, the town insensibly fell into decay, and it still wears the face of neglect and melancholy. There is a bridge of nine arches over the Deal, apparently of great antiquity.

Adjoining the town, and close to the water's edge, stand the noble ruins of an abbey founded by James Earl of Desmond in 1420 for Friars Minorets; the cloisters are as perfect as ever; they are built of marble, and finely wrought, particularly the columns which support them. The capacious vaults of the Castle are used as warehouses by a merchant.

VOL. IV.



engraved by J. Arthur from an Original Drawing by

Wm. P. Smith, London

HELMSLEY.

HELMSLEY,

NUMB. XCII.

PLATE CLXXXIII.

OR HELMSLEY BLACKMORE, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is an ancient market town, pleasantly situated in Rhidal Vale, on the banks of the river Rhye, 22 miles N. of York, and 222 N. by W. of London.

HELMSLEY, which Venerable Bede calls Ulmetum, was the lordship of Walter de Espec, which he devised to the youngest of his three sisters, who being married to Peter de Rofs, brought this lordship into his family, and it continued in the same for many generations. Peter de Rofs had two sons, William and Robert: to the former, being the eldest, he gave the castle of HELMSLEY; and to the latter, the castle of Werke, with a barony in Scotland. From these descended the families of Rofs in HELMSLEY.

In the 13th year of Edward I. Robert, the third in succession, died, and left it to his son and heir William, who having performed eminent services in the reign of Edward II. the king gave him a tower in London, to hold as an appurtenant to HELMSLEY Castle. In the 13th of Edward III. that prince having received intelligence that the Scots intended another invasion, he commanded William to repair to his castle at Hamlake (HELMSLEY), and remain there with his men during the winter, for the defence of these northern parts. William died 17 Edward III. and his posterity enjoyed the manor and castle, until by failure of issue male they passed into other families. But Margery, the relict of the last John Lord Rofs, had them assigned for her dowry, and after her death they were to descend to George Duke of Clarence (brother of Edward IV.), had he survived her; but he being put to death in the Tower for high treason, it is probable they were forfeited to the crown, with his other estates; for Henry VII. not long afterwards, appointed Charles, the natural son of Henry Duke of Somerset, constable of the castle.

HELMSLEY Castle was besieged and taken by the Parliament army under Sir Thomas Fairfax, during the civil war, in the reign of Charles I. and all that now remains of it are a lofty tower and some other detached broken parts, with a noble gateway standing on an eminence, and surrounded by a double moat.

The cultivated part of the country contiguous to it is fertile, and abounds with venerable woods. At a distance, however, the eye takes in the less grateful object of the barren moors.

HELMSLEY, now the property of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. and Kirkby Moorside, six miles distant, were part of the extensive possessions of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed by Felton. The succeeding Duke by unbounded extravagance dissipated the immense inheritance of his family, and died in extreme want and misery, April 15, 1687, at an alehouse in Kirkby Moorside. The house in which he died is in the market-place, and is now occupied by a respectable shop-keeper of the name of Atkinson. The closing scene of the Duke's miserable existence has been recorded in indelible characters by Mr. Pope, in his Moral Essays, Epistle III. ver. 297—314.

The market at HELMSLEY is held every Saturday.



graven by J. M. W. Turner, R. S. W. & Co. London

Published by J. M. W. Turner, R. S. W. & Co. London

BULLOCK, Co. Dublin.

B U ' L L O C K .

NUMB. XCII.

PLATE CLXXXIV.

THIS place is situated in the county of Dublin, seven miles to the southward of that capital, on a rocky shelving shore. It now contains but a few straggling cabins, with the remains of seven castles; and near it is one of those remarkable pieces of Druidical antiquity, called a Rocking Stone.

BULLOCK, however, was one of the first settlements of the Danes when they invaded Ireland, and was by them made a strong-hold, or depot for their stores, until they had fortified and secured themselves in the city of Dublin.

From hence there is a most pleasing and extensive view of the Bay of Dublin, so justly celebrated for its unrivalled beauties.

In the summer season, numerous parties of the citizens of the metropolis take with them cold collations, and among the romantic rocks which decorate this fantastic shore, enjoy the "festive dance and social glee."

VOL. IV,

The Emigrant



Engraved by W. H. H. from a Drawing by C. H. H.

Published by W. H. H. in Room 10, No. 10, New York Street, London

HARTFORD.

HARTFORD,

NUMB. XCIII.

PLATE CLXXXV.

OR HERTFORD, is situated in a salubrious air and dry vale, on the river Lea, two miles W. by S. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. It is the county town, and of ancient origin; for at the dawn of Christianity among the Saxons a synod was held here, in which St. Austin had a consultation with the British bishops. It was afterwards distinguished as giving the title of Earl to the illustrious family of De Clare; it then became a wealthy patrimony and an addition of honour to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and has since given the title of Earl and Marquis to the family of Conway. It was called by the ancient Britons Durocobriva, or Red Ford, from the supposition that the gravel at the ford over the Lea was red; whence some have thought the present name derived from the Saxon Herudford, or Herotford, which has the same signification; but Dr. Gibson derives HARTFORD from a *hart*, this county formerly abounding in deer; and the arms of the town, being a hart couchant in the water, seem to confirm the opinion; beside, the soil in this part of the county is not red; and for these reasons some people still choose to write the name HARTFORD.

HARTFORD is built in the form of a Y (with a castle, supposed to have been founded by Edward the Elder, in the middle of the two horns), and contains several streets and lanes well filled with handsome houses; but of five churches that it once contained, only two (All Saints and St. Andrew's) remain. In Edward III.'s time it petitioned to be disburdened of the expense of sending two members to parliament, on the plea of inability to pay their wages; but 21 James I. they were, on petition, restored to their right; and the present representatives are John Calvert, Esq. and Baron Dimsdale.

The corporation is governed by a mayor, a high steward (generally a nobleman), a recorder, nine aldermen, a town clerk, chamberlain, 10 capital burgessees, 16 assistants, and two sergeants at mace.

Here is a free grammar-school for the children of the town, endowed by Richard Hale, Esq. in the reign of James I.; and Christ's Hospital, near Smithfield, London, has here the girls' school, and a preparatory seminary for the boys, in which are seldom less than 500 or 600.

The river Lea is navigable for barges; and vast quantities of wheat, malt, and wool, are sent to London by this channel. In the beginning of the Heptarchy it was navigable for ships quite up to the town; and in 879, the Danes erected two forts here for the security of their vessels; but Alfred turned the course of the river, and thus left their ships on dry ground.

The markets are on Saturdays; and the fairs on the Saturday fortnight before Easter, 12th May, 5th July, and 8th November, for horses and cattle.

The Itinerant



Engraved from a drawing by G. Holmes

Published 1847, by A. Hallen, 10, Rosemary Street, London.

CHIEF-POINT, Co. Waterford.

CHIEF POINT,

NUMB. XCIII.

PLATE CLXXXVI.

OR, as some call it, **CHEEK POINT**, in the county of Waterford in Ireland, is formed by a bend of the river Suir, which is here about a mile in breadth. It is six miles from Waterford, affords an excellent anchorage, and is the principal place from which the vessels resorting to the city take their departure.

The packets sail from hence for Milford, it being generally esteemed a safe passage. From the opposite shores of the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, the Barrow empties itself (after receiving the Nore) into the Suir; and the three sister rivers, blended into one stream, then flow under the town of Passage and the fort of Duncannon into the Irish Sea.

These rivers are thus spoken of by Spenser in his episode of the Marriage of the Thames and Medway:

The first the gentle Suire, that making way
By sweet Clonmel, adorns rich Waterford;
The next the stubborn Nore, whose waters gray
By fair Kilkenny and Rossponte board;
The third the goodly Barrow, which doth hoard
Great heaps of salmon in his dreary bosom;
All which, long sunder'd, do at last accord
To join in one, ere to the sea they come,
So flowing all from one, all one at last become.

Fairy Queen, B. IV. Canto 11. v. 43.

Duncannon fort lies about a mile and a half down the river, and was built as a defence to the port. It mounts 42 pieces of heavy ordnance on three tiers, the lowest of which is near the water's edge; and Queen Elizabeth granted a perpetuity of land for the purpose of keeping this fort in repair.

VOL. IV.

The Riverant



Engraved by J. Walker, after an Original Sketch by W. D. Parker

Published Oct. 1849 by J. Walker, 176, Piccadilly, London

SHREWSBURY.

SHREWSBURY.

NUMB. XCIV.

PLATE CLXXXVII.

THIS town was called by the Saxons Scrobbeburie, and by the Britons Pengwerne, both which names signify the same, viz. a hill of shrubs or alders. The Normans called it Slopeburie, whence it is conjectured the name Salop is formed.

SHREWSBURY is situated nearly in the centre of Shropshire, of which it is the capital, and is distant from London about 156 miles. At what time it was founded is not certainly known, but it is supposed to have been on the destruction of the Roman *Uriconium*, the modern Wroxeter, about four miles from hence. It stands within a peninsula, finely sloping in most parts to the river, and, as SHENSTONE poetically says, “Eyes its bright form in SEVERN’s ambient wave.”

The castle, built in the reign of William I. by Roger de Montgomery, was judiciously placed on an isthmus, which connects it with the main land. Two handsome stone bridges are thrown across the Severn, on which from 12 to 16 barges are employed in trading between SHREWSBURY and Gloucester, &c. The streets, as in most old towns, are rather irregular; yet of late there has been a rapid progress in the taste and number of the buildings; and the appearance of the rising manufactories promises a future increase of population and wealth. The inhabitants at present are calculated at 14,000.

About A. D. 1219, SHREWSBURY was surrounded by a wall, much of which is now built upon, and the remainder affords a pleasant walk. The town is memorable in history for a battle fought near it, on the 22d of July 1403, between the troops of Henry IV. and those of the gallant Hotspur, wherein the latter was slain and his army defeated. The disease called the sweating sickness is said to have first begun here in 1551, and afterwards spread over most parts of the kingdom.

Here are six churches, some of great antiquity, beside chapels and meeting-houses for persons of different persuasions. There are also the remains of three friaries, of the Franciscan, Dominican, and Augustinian orders. The latter may be seen in the VIEW, near the bridge. The building on the right is part of a handsome range of houses, called Claremont. Over the trees is seen the cupola of the new church of St. Chad. The free school, founded by King Edward VI. is a handsome building; and there are several other charity-schools in the town. The County Gaol and House of Correction is an extensive building, on a plan laid down by the benevolent Howard, of whom there is a bust (by Bacon) over the entrance. The House of Industry, for the reception and employment of the poor, is a handsome structure, adorning a bold eminence on the opposite side of the river, from the Quarry; and if we may judge from the decency, order, and decorum observed in the house, it must be a very meritorious institution. The Guildhall, Theatre, and Infirmary, are also well adapted to their different uses.

The walks in the vicinity of SHREWSBURY are admirable, particularly the Quarry, an extensive walk by the side of the river, shaded by a double row of lime-trees. SHREWSBURY is famous for brawn and cakes, the latter of which are in high esteem.

The corporation is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, 24 aldermen, 48 assistants, a town-clerk, sword-bearer, &c. and the town sends two members to parliament; the present (1800) being Sir Wm. Pultney, Bart. and the Hon. Wm. Hill.

The market-days are Wednesdays and Saturdays for provisions, and Thursdays for Welsh flannels; and there are eight fairs annually, viz. the last Saturday in February, Saturday after March 15, Wednesday after Easter week, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, July 3, August 12, October 2, and December 12.

THESE venerable remains stand about three miles N.W. of Leeds, and about 60 yards north of the river Aire, between which and the ruins are the vestiges of two fishponds. It is about a quarter of a mile from Kirkstall bridge, over which lies the road from Bradford to Leeds.

The founder of the structure was Henry de Lacy, who, about the year 1147, being dangerously ill, made a vow that, if he regained his health, he would erect a monastery of the Cistercian order to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and on his recovery he assigned over his town of Bernoldswick for the purpose of building and endowing it.

The ruins measure from north to south 340 feet, and from east to west 445; and a quadrangle of 115 by 143 feet is enclosed by the walls. North-west of this mass stands a farm-house, which was originally the principal gate of the Monastery.

The Church itself is cruciform; and over the intersection of the cross aisles with the body, which is within 50 feet of the east end, stands a handsome square tower; from some marks in which it appears that the Church has had two different roofs. The tower, we are told by Dr. Burton, was built in the time of Henry VIII.; but a few years since, two sides and a part of the third were blown down: in short, all that remains of it is seen in the VIEW. The body of the Church is divided into a nave and two side aisles by a double row of massive columns. These columns support pointed arches; over which is a range of windows, whose arches are semicircular. The roof between the tower and east end, where stood the high altar, was adorned with fret-work, and intersecting arches, the ribs of which are still remaining. There is not the trace of a single monument in this Church; and it is worthy of remark, that it does not stand due east and west.

South of the Church, and on the east front of the ruins, are several vaulted chambers, supported by columns, which have a very gloomy aspect, and the southernmost of them seems ready to fall on the head of the too curious inspector. The arch over the west door of the Church is circular (as are most of the arches about this Monastery, those of the Church excepted), and decorated with zig-zag ornaments. Many of the mouldering walls are overshadowed with trees and mantled with ivy, which adds, in a high degree, to the solemnity of the scene, and will probably increase while farther ruin is prevented, as the present owner allows a salary of 10*l.* per annum to a man for taking care of it.

An altar-stone that now lies broken at the east end has occasioned a very remarkable relation of what happened some years ago, and which we shall give in the words of Mr. GENT, in his "History of Rippon," who tells us, that it was confirmed to him by living witnesses:

"Three men (two of them brethren), wrights or carpenters by their profession, coming through the Abbey, seemed to be
"offended that the stone of the altar lay in their way. Whether they were in liquor, and strove vainly to remove it, I cannot
"say; but some of the inhabitants of Bramley (for I asked more than one) assured me that they were the rash inconsiderate per-
"sons who broke the said stone, as indeed it now appears. Not long after, these two brethren, crossing the river, were both
"drowned, and were afterwards found over against that part of the Church where the altar-stone was laid. The other person,
"as I have been informed since, came to no very timely end. Let the world judge of this as they please, when they have con-
"sidered how far vengeance will pursue those who contemn and defile the places where God has been worshipped, under what
"denomination soever, since religiously inscribed to his everlasting honour."

This Abbey was at the dissolution given to John Pakeman, a gentleman of the King's household. The ancient family of the Savilles Earls of Sussex afterwards had possession of it; thence it devolved by marriage to the noble house of the Brudenells.

The Itinerant.



Engraved by A. Walker after a sketch by Geo. Morison. R.S.

Published Dec. 1799 by A. Walker, 116, Rosemary Street, London

CAWDER CASTLE, Nairnshire.

CAWDOR CASTLE.

NUMB. XCV.

PLATE CLXXXIX.

THIS place, usually spelled CALDER, is in Nairnshire, and is interesting, not only from its appearance, but from its having been the second title of Macbeth, that celebrated Thane of Scotland, whose eventful history is so admirably drawn by Shakespeare. Dr. Johnson, in his Journey to the Hebrides, had the curiosity to visit this spot; his description of the Castle is as follows: viz. "It has been formerly a place of strength: the drawbridge is still to be seen; but the moat is now dry. The tower is very ancient; its walls are of great thickness, arched on the top with stone, and surrounded by battlements. The rest of the house is later, though far from modern."

The situation, as described by the Rev. Mr. Grant, in the fourth volume of the Statistical Account of Scotland, is romantic; he says,

"The wood of CALDER, and particularly the burn that runs through it, offers to the view the most delightful scenery. It runs in a dark and deep channel, so as to be lost to the sight, with high, steep, and rocky banks on the east side, covered with trees of all kinds, and the most beautiful shrubbery. The rapid river of Findhorn runs through the higher part of the parish, as does the river of Nairne below."

CALDER CASTLE is situated about 70 miles north of Edinburgh, and near the same distance from Stirling. It is four miles from the town of Nairne, the supposed Tuxis of Ptolemy, a royal burgh, and once a port; but the river, which falls into the Murray Frith, is choked with sand. Its distance is not great from Culloden, where the Duke of Cumberland obtained his decisive victory over the rebels, April 16, 1746; and about here Dr. Johnson says the Highlands begin.

The Right Honourable Lord Cawdor is the present possessor of this ancient Castle, deriving it from the Campbells, his paternal ancestors, in a long line of descent; but it is apprehended he seldom or never resides here. It is, however, by his directions prevented from going to ruin, his Lordship having, when he generously abolished personal services on his estate, amongst other things, obliged his principal tenant here to assist in keeping the Castle in repair.



Engraved by W. Walker from a Drawing by G. S. S. S.

Published by W. Walker, 10, Rosemary Street, London.

BALA-LAKE, Merionethshire.

BALA LAKE.

NUMB. XCV.

PLATE CXC.

BALA, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales, stands 202 miles N.W. of London, and, though consisting principally of one wide and handsome street (with a high artificial mount, apparently the keep of a fortress), is a town of good trade for stockings, flannels, and corn, with a weekly market on Saturdays, and possesses very good accommodations for travellers.

The town, at which, and at Dolgelly, the assizes are held alternately, is situated at the eastern extremity of a lake or pool, called *Pemle Meer*, or *Pool of Bala*, but by the natives *Lhin Tegid*.

BALA LAKE is the largest in the principality of Wales, being six miles long, according to Skrine's Tour through North Wales; but Mr. Wyndham, in his, states its length at *four* miles only; and one broad. It is of a crystalline clearness, and supplies the great river Dee; and its environs are beautifully varied, rather than majestic.

The seat of Mr. Price, and its elegant grounds, in the vicinity, considerably enhance the beauty of this place, which is environed by mountains, through which roads have been cut with incredible labour.

From this place the Dee makes a very rapid and constant descent, through a winding channel, for 100 miles, before it reaches Chester.

The fairs at BALA are held May 14 and July 20.

VOL. IV.



Engraved by J. Walker, after an Original Drawing by J. C. Jones

Published Jan. 1st 1800, by J. Walker, 5th Row, St. Paul's Church, London

HAWKSTONE-PARK, Shropshire

HAWKSTONE PARK.

NUMB. XCVI.

PLATE CXCI.

HAWKSTONE, the beautiful seat of Sir Richard Hill, Bart. one of the representatives for the county of Salop, is situated about 160 miles N.W. of London, and 13 north of Shrewsbury. The park is remarkable for the singular disposition of the ground, which presents to the view some bold insulated hills, principally formed of huge masses of freestone rock, and richly clothed with wood, among which are many noble oaks, and other timber trees. An extensive piece of water, near two miles long, made by the present possessor, terminates a fine lawn, which winds among the hills, and forms a pleasing contrast to the wilder scenes. The surrounding country is fertile, and well diversified, though comparatively flat, till the eye reaches the mountains of Wales, which make a grand boundary to the enchanting prospect.

The accompanying View being in perspective and comprehensive, in order to give a general idea of the place, the grandeur of the several objects is considerably diminished. On the right is the Elysian Hill, on which are situated the menagerie and the greenhouse, both of them concealed from sight. On the hill above, stand an octagon tower and a lofty obelisk; and along its abrupt edge is a fine green terrace, overlooking the adjacent country. On the other side is the Castle Hill, where are yet considerable remains of a very ancient fortress. The view is terminated by the Grotto Hill, which rises out of the plain in a perpendicular mass of rocks, which, being partly excavated, form a curious cavern, ornamented with shells and petrifications.

There is, close adjoining to the Park, a most excellent inn for the accommodation of such as choose to visit this extraordinary place; where a pamphlet, descriptive of its beauties and antiquities, may be had.

HAWKSTONE was certainly the family seat of the Hills of that place in the time of Henry the Seventh, but how much earlier, the writer of this account could not learn. That extraordinary person Sir Rowland Hill, Knight, who was Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Edward the Sixth, was born in the present mansion, though very considerable additions have been made to it since that period. The west portico, which is of freestone, is esteemed a capital piece of architecture. In the north wing there is a very handsome chapel, and a spacious elegant library, well furnished with a numerous and valuable collection of books in all languages. In the saloon are some very fine pictures, as well as in the other rooms. The walks within the Park have been measured, and are nearly twelve miles in length. From the terrace you have a fine view of the most complete Roman encampment now remaining in England, richly covered with large timber trees, growing on the sides of prodigious rocks, which form an impregnable defence on one side; whilst the other is rendered inaccessible by a triple fosse, and immense mounds of earth and stones.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by G. Turner

Published for 1800 by Walker, 57, Bowman's Street, London

BAKEWELL.

BAKEWELL.

NUMB. XCVI.

PLATE CXCII.

THE parish of BAKEWELL is the most populous and extensive of any in Derbyshire, containing nine chapelries, beside several large hamlets. The houses within its limits are about 1050 ; and it is a peculiar, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction.

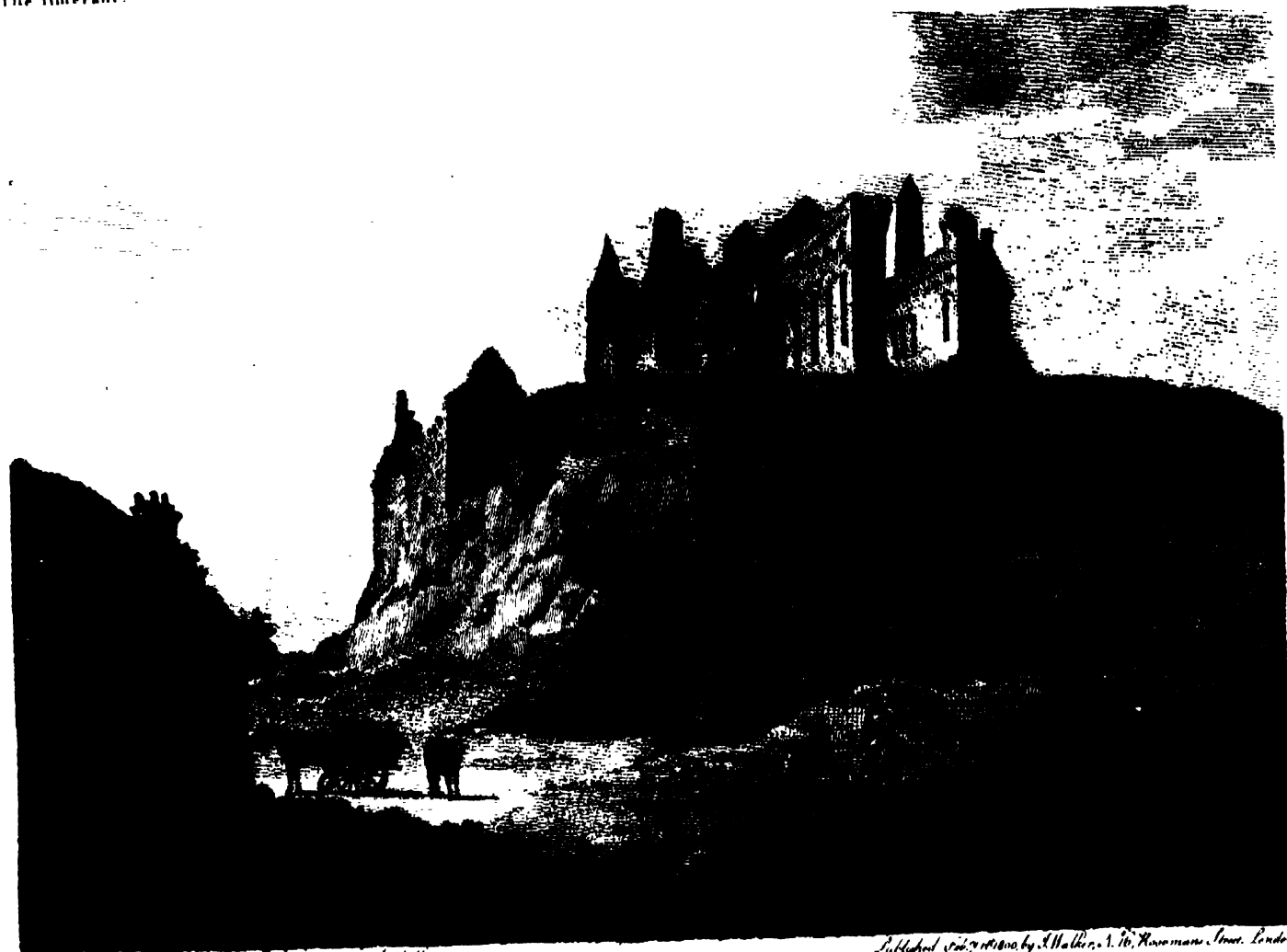
At the time of the Norman survey there were at BAKEWELL two priests, who had the government of a church, which was afterwards given by King John to the cathedral of Litchfield. The living is a vicarage ; and the church is dedicated to All Saints. Its clear value is 40*l.* and yearly tenths 2*l.* ; and the dean and chapter of Litchfield are the patrons. It is supposed that part, if not the whole of this building, is the same as was standing at the Norman conquest, the arch at the west end, in particular, being undoubtedly Saxon.

BAKEWELL church is built in the cathedral form, and has a cross aisle. In it are several ancient monuments, the most remarkable of which are erected to commemorate the families of Vernon and Manners.

The town of BAKEWELL is a place of great antiquity, having been constituted a borough by Edward the Elder, who died A. D. 924. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, and is the best town on the N. W. side of the Peak. It contains about 192 houses and 930 inhabitants, and has a good weekly market on Mondays. A few years ago a machine for spinning cotton was erected here by Sir R. Arkwright, which affords employment to near 300 persons.

About a mile from this town, on the rise of a hill, overlooking the Wye, the Duke of Rutland had a noble palace, called Haddon Hall, which, however, is now uninhabited. It was for many generations the seat of the Vernons, some of whom were members of Parliament for the county so early as the reign of Edward III. Sir George Vernon, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was styled King of the Peak ; and his daughter, being married to Thomas, son of the first Earl of Rutland, carried it into the Manners family. It has latterly been supplanted by the charms of Belvoir Castle.

VOL. IV.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by G. Holmes

Published 1847, 1848, by J. Walker, 1, 16, Newmarket Street, London

CASHEL CATHEDRAL, Tipperary.

CASHEL CATHEDRAL.

NUMB. XCVII.

PLATE CXCIH.

THE city of CASHEL is an archbishopric, and is situated in the county of Tipperary, about 80 miles from Dublin. The celebrated rock on which the Cathedral stands is on the west side of the city, and rises nearly 300 feet above the level country, being surrounded at the summit by a wall of great strength, and presenting a noble object from the adjoining plains. This is one of the most ancient remains of the magnificence of the Irish princes, and is among the few existing monuments of the great skill in architecture of the earlier ages.

Cormac mac Cuslema was at once both King of Munster and Bishop of CASHEL; a circumstance not uncommon among the Irish, who often united the priesthood with the regal power.

Cormac was a man of true piety, an able legislator, a faithful historian, and one of the greatest warriors of his age; and the MS. called the Psalter of CASHEL, written by him, is still in existence in the Archbishop's library.

In the year 901 he founded the Cathedral, and dedicated it to St. Patrick, being on the site of a church built by that saint. Great additions and alterations were made to this Cathedral by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1167. The choir and nave measure 207 feet; but the only part of the original which remains in its first state is the chapel of Cormac, on the south side, which bears a marked character in its style of architecture and ornaments. In this chapel is the tomb of Cormac, and on the walls are still to be traced the marks of painting. The ceiling and roof are perfect, ornamented with the heads of men and beasts, and supported by ranges of columns. On the south side stands a curious piece of sculpture, almost entirely defaced, being an immense piece of granite, on one side of which is cut in bas-relief a Bishop, and on the other a Crucifixion; it is about nine feet high, and rises from a base of five square feet; the shaft is a single stone, as is the base likewise; and at this stone the kings of Munster were crowned, the tributes received, and war declared.

A synod was held here by Henry II. of England in the year 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him.

CASHEL is a borough, containing about 600 houses, distant 31 miles N.W. of Waterford, 43 N.N.E. of Cork, and sends two members to the Irish Parliament.



Engraved from an original Drawing by W. P. Wilson.

Published 1811 by J. Hatch & Co. Stationers, London.

HOVINGHAM-HALL, Yorkshire.

HOVINGHAM HALL.

NUMB. XCVII.

PLATE CXCIV.

THIS Mansion House, which is the manor seat, was built about the year 1740 by Thomas Worsley, Esq. a gentleman of considerable abilities as an architect, and a scholar; but what he most delighted in was the art of horsemanship, in which, by unremitted perseverance, he attained great perfection. Lest he should at any time be prevented by the weather from pursuing his favourite exercise, he founded a spacious *riding-house* contiguous to the Hall, but which is not seen in the annexed View. The Mansion House, though humbly situated, commands a very interesting westward prospect over two canals, or sheets of water, 400 yards in length, beautifully ornamented on each side with lusty firs and elms extending along a deep valley, about half a mile in length, bounded by very steep hills, richly decked and diversified with woods and groves, and forming together a most pleasing picture.

On an eminence, to the left of this valley, in a beautiful lawn called the Park, stands a small temple or summer-house, which, by the natural simplicity of its situation, the agreeable retreat which it affords, together with the extensive prospect that it commands over a tract of country for more than 30 miles, is rendered singularly delightful, and seems well worthy of more attention from its owner as to repairs, &c. than has of late been bestowed upon it.

HOVINGHAM, or HOVENINGHAM, is a town pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, 9 miles N. W. of Malton, 18 N. E. of York, 7 S. E. of Helmsley Blackmoor, and 8 south of Kirbymoorside. It is possessed of a charter for holding a weekly market and three annual fairs, the latter on the Thursday before May day (old style), the Thursday before St. Augustine, and the first Thursday after the fifth of November; all which fairs and markets, however, have long since been disused. The inhabitants have, indeed, made repeated efforts to obtain their re-establishment; but on account of the nearness of the towns before mentioned, their attempts have been rendered fruitless, and we believe all hope of accomplishing it is now banished.

At the distance of a mile N. W. of the town is a spring of excellent mineral water, allowed by many persons of judgment and respectability who have drunk thereof, to be of equal efficacy with the waters of Harrogate. At the distance of about 50 yards from this, so as nearly to form an equilateral triangle, are two other springs, the one of pure fresh water, extremely cold, which once was walled round, covered with a wooden shed, and appropriated to the use of bathing; the other, of water of a sulphureous quality, which, according to the opinion of some, manifestly indicates its source to be at or beneath a vein of coal.

The many extensive rows and tufts of firs upon the hills, as well as in the lowland fields, around the town, render this Mansion a most charming residence.

The Itinerant



Engraved by J. G. from an original Drawing by A. Smith Esq.

Published March 1800 by J. Walker, 10, Rowman's Court, London.

LEEDS-CASTLE, Kent.

LEEDS CASTLE,

NUMB. XCVIII.

PLATE CXCV.

IN the county of Kent, is situated three miles from Maidstone, near the road to Ashford. This ancient mansion was erected by Sir Hugh de Crevecoeur, one of the eight deputy governors of Dover Castle; but was forfeited, with the manor, by Robert, son of Haman de Crevecoeur, for his adherence to the barons. Henry III. gave it to Roger de Leyburn, a baron. Edward II. in 1309, granted it to Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, whose servants refusing Queen Isabel a lodging here without their lord's knowledge, so enraged the king that he besieged it, and it soon surrendered. It came afterwards into the possession of Thomas Arundell, who, in 1396, was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury. On his death it fell to the crown, and was reckoned among the king's houses. In 1556, Edward VI. granted it to Sir Anthony St. Leger, knight; and from him, through different owners, it came to Sir John Colepeper, knight, created Lord Colepeper in 1643; from whom, by marriage, it fell to the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Fairfax; in whose family it still remains.

The CASTLE is surrounded by a large moat of running water, which is supplied by a stream that rises at Lenham, and flows from hence into the Medway.

Some parts of the building are at present in ruins; but what remains is sufficient to show, that it must have been a place of very considerable strength in the feudal times.

The approach to the CASTLE is over a stone bridge of two arches; beyond this is an ancient gateway, that leads to a handsome quadrangular court, at the end of which are the principal apartments; but as these are calculated more for convenience than exhibition, the inside of the house is never shown to strangers.

Its romantic appearance, however, renders it worthy of observation; and the rides in the Park, being constantly open to all persons, will be found fully to recompense the traveller who takes the trouble of visiting this curious and singular edifice.

On the 3d of November 1779, their Majesties lodged here, after having reviewed the army encamped at Coxheath.



Engraved by J. Walker from an original Drawing by G. Milnes

Published. March 1. 1800 by J. Walker. No. 21. Rossmore-st. Street. London.

ST. JOHN'S PRIORY, Kilkenny.

SAINT JOHN'S PRIORY.

NUMB. XCVIII.

PLATE CXCVI.

THIS magnificent ruin is situated on the east side of the city of Kilkenny, in Ireland: it was founded in the year 1211, by William Mareschall the elder, Earl of Pembroke, for canons of the order of St. Augustine. This Abbey was justly esteemed one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the country; but at present there exists only the mutilated skeleton of a once noble body: the steeple was of beautiful construction; octagonal in its form, rising from a square base, and rich in decoration.

In erecting barracks for infantry on a part of the Abbey ground immediately adjoining it (whether through design or accident is not known), one angle of the steeple was undermined, and fell. This circumstance, however, was of very beneficial consequence to the architect employed, as he thereby obtained an immense quantity of fine cut stone, precluding the necessity and expense of quarrying.

The Abbey church of Bath is termed the lantern of England; but this is more windowed still, having nearly 60 feet of the south aisle perfect, and one uninterrupted range of windows; presenting to the eye a lightness and elegance seldom to be met with.

Its ruins extend through several gardens and adjoining yards on the banks of the river, where many antique monuments and vestiges of the cloysters still remain preserved.

This VIEW was taken in the interior of the choir; showing, through the arch, a part of the range of windows in the south aisle, which runs parallel with the choir. There are numberless broken monuments strewed around, and covered with brambles and weeds; some very ancient, and others of so late a date as the sixteenth century.

The east window of the south aisle is about 19 feet wide by 40 in height, and much broken; but it is not to be compared in richness with the east window of the Black Abbey, which lies on the other side of the city.



Engraved by J. Walker after an Original Drawing by G. H. Moore Esq: F.R.S.

Published April 17800 by J. Walker, & T. Roseman, Street, London

OLD ABERDEEN, CATHEDRAL .

OLD ABERDEEN CATHEDRAL.

NUMB. XCIX.

PLATE CXCVII.

ABERDEEN is the capital of a shire to which it gives its name, and contains two towns (Old and New Aberdeen). The Old Town lies about a mile to the north of the New, but is almost joined to it by modern buildings. It is situated on the south side of the river Don, over which is a fine Gothic bridge, of a single arch, which rests at both sides on two rocks, and is greatly admired. This arch, said to have been built by a bishop of Aberdeen about the year 1290, is 67 feet wide at the bottom, and 34½ high above the surface of the river, which at ebb-tide is here 19 feet deep.

The Old Town was formerly the seat of the bishop, and had a large CATHEDRAL, dedicated to St. Machar; but two very antique spires, and one aisle, which is used as a parochial church, are now the only remains of it, and are the object of the PRINCE.

The bishopric was founded in the time of David I. who died 1153. The CATHEDRAL, however, was erected long afterwards by Bishop Kinninmouth, who died 1370, before the work was raised six cubits high. Bishop Leighton (1430) built St. John's aisle, laid the foundation of the great steeple, and of the two lesser, and advanced the work greatly. The roof was laid on, and the floor paved with freestone, by Bishop Lindsay, 1445. Bishop Spence adorned the chancel with many rare ornaments, 1460. Bishop Elphinston finished the great steeple, and furnished it with bells, 1489. Bishop Dunbar finished the two lesser steeples, ceiled the church, and built the south aisle, 1522; and Bishop Stuart built the consistory-house, 1539.

In the year 1560, the Barons of Mearns, and some of the townsmen of Aberdeen, despoiled this CATHEDRAL of all its ornaments and jewels, and demolished the choir. Having shipped the lead, bells, and other utensils for Holland, with a design of selling them to the Dutch, the vessel, with all this ill-gotten wealth, sunk in a storm not far from the Gridlenefs. The body of the CATHEDRAL, in which remains some wood-work of excellent workmanship, was preserved by the Earl of Huntley, 1607; and the church was repaired and covered with slate at the charge of the parish.

In this CATHEDRAL there was anciently a very fine library; but it was almost totally destroyed at the time of the Reformation, by the blind zeal of the above-mentioned Barons of Mearns.

ABERDEEN may, perhaps, be considered, in point of improvement and population, as inferior only to Edinburgh and Glasgow; from the former of which places it stands 136 miles N. N. E. and from London about 420 miles.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by J. Nixon Esq.

Published April 1820 by J. Walker, 176 Rosemary Street, London

LULWORTH-CASTLE, Dorsetshire.

LULWORTH CASTLE,

NUMB. XCIX.

PLATE CXCVIII.

IN Dorsetshire, the seat of Thomas Weld, Esq. was built in the year 1609, after a design of Inigo Jones, from the ruins of Mount Poynings and Bindon Abbey, by Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon; from whom it descended to the family of the Newburgs, Poynings, and Howards; and by one of the descendants of the latter it was sold, in 1641, to Humphry Weld, Esq. in whose family it has ever since remained.

Its form is an exact cube of 80 feet, having at each corner a round tower, five stories high, 30 feet in diameter, and rising 16 feet above the walls of the building, which, as well as the towers, have battlements.

LULWORTH CASTLE had the honour of entertaining King James the First, in 1615, and King Charles the Second, with the Dukes of York and Monmouth, in 1665. It is also memorable, as having been garrisoned in the civil wars, first by King Charles, and afterwards by the army of the Commonwealth.

Whatever decorations it may have received from its former owners, they have been considerably improved and increased by the good taste of the present possessor, who, besides greatly embellishing the CASTLE, has lately erected a handsome chapel for the service of the Romish church.

The house itself is more to be admired for the elegant style of the furniture than for its pictures, which are few, and chiefly portraits. Its situation, on a rising ground near Wareham, is uncommonly romantic; and the different views of the sea, as seen through woods and dales, make it an object of curiosity to every person who visits Weymouth, from which fashionable place of resort it is distant by land about 14 miles, and by water about 12. In the summer months, many parties are formed, who go in sailing yachts from Weymouth to Lulworth Cove, from which the CASTLE is only two miles. Those, however, who adopt this method, should secure favourable winds and weather; for a south-easterly wind very often makes a heavy swell of the sea, not well calculated for fresh-water sailors.

There is a neat public-house at the Cove, at which parties usually dine after having viewed the CASTLE, which is open to public inspection on Wednesdays, from ten till two.



Engraved by M. Muller & Co. from an Original Drawing by A. Wilson.

Published April 1st 1800 by M. Muller, & B. Rowman's Street, London.

MARLBOROUGH.

MARLBOROUGH,

NUMB. C.

PLATE CXCIX.

OR, as it is generally written, and always pronounced, MARLBRO', is a borough town in Wiltshire, 75 miles from London. It derives its name from the chalky soil on which it stands; chalk, in the Saxon tongue, being called *Marl*. The high western road, leading from London to Bath, &c. passes through the principal street, which gives it an appearance of considerable bustle and activity. On the south side of it meanders the river Kennet, which has its source a few miles west.

Antiquaries seem unanimously to agree, that this place was the Roman station designated by Antoninus, Cunetio (from Kenet).

The history, as well as the name of this Cunetio, with every memorial of its antiquity, was lost, from the arrival of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest; for in that interval not so much as its name occurs in any of our annals.

The site of the old castrum, extended afterwards by the Saxons and Normans, was by the Earl of Hertford converted into a house, which is now one of the most magnificent and commodious inns in England. An angle of the fortification is still visible near the garden wall; and Roman coins have often been found here, and in the neighbourhood.

In the castle, a parliament was held (1267) in the reign of Henry the III; and laws are still upon record known by the name of "The Marlborough Statutes."

The large inn above alluded to, was particularly celebrated for having been the family seat of the Duke of Somerset. So wonderful are the transitions of time! What was once a castle, subject to sieges, to battles, and imprisonments, shall next be converted into a palace, and then be degraded to a public inn, &c.

The town, at present, consists principally of a single street, which is very wide; having on one side a piazza, projecting before the shop-windows. The buildings, in general, are irregular, and the sides of the street paved with large pebbles.

It has two parish churches: St. Peter's, at the extremity of the street towards Bath; and St. Mary's, at the London end.

The VIEW which accompanies this description was taken from Granham Hill, at the top of the old road leading to Salisbury.

MARLBOROUGH is governed by a mayor, two justices, twelve aldermen, 24 burgesses, &c. and Camden mentions an ancient custom here, that every freeman, at his admission, presented the mayor with a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull.

To the south of the town are some relics of a priory, of which the gate-house yet remains. The ditch of the Roman castrum is still 20 feet wide in some parts, but is cut off from the present castle by the road going over it. The Mount, at the west end of the town, which was the keep or main guard of the castle, has been converted into a pretty spiral walk, on the top whereof is an octagonal summer-house, from which there is a pleasant view of the town and circumjacent country. The Mount, according to a very recent admeasurement, is, at the top, 110 paces round, and 38 in diameter; the bottom is 300 paces round; and from bottom to top, the spiral walk is 911 paces. Formerly, however, there was another round at the bottom; at which time the walk was a mile to the top.

MARLBRO' markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the fairs are June 29, July 20, August 15, Sept. 21, and Nov. 11. The town sends two members to Parliament; its present representatives (1800) being Lord Bruce and Robert Brudenell, Esq.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Sketch by Geo. Ross Esq. F.R.S.

Published May 1800 by J. Walker, 1. St. Rowman's Street, London.

GLAMES-CASTLE, Angus-shire.

GLAMIS CASTLE

NUMB. C.

PLATE CC.

IS situate in Angusshire, about 11 miles from Dundee, and 67 from Edinburgh. This venerable pile of building is the property of the Earl of Strathmore, to whose ancestor, Sir John Lyon, it was granted by King Robert II. for his laudable and faithful services, and continued labours; and at the time of this grant it was one of the royal palaces.

The structure is very ancient, and was formerly of much greater extent than it is at present; for it consisted of two long courts, divided by buildings; in each of which was a square tower, and a gateway beneath; and in the third another tower, which latter constitutes the present building, the rest being totally destroyed.

Many alterations have, at different times, been made, by the addition of little round turrets with conical roofs, and a great round tower in one angle, built in 1686, by the restorer of the CASTLE, Patrick Lord Glamis, in order to contain a curious stair-case, which is spiral, one end of the steps resting on a light hollow pillar, and so continued to the upper story. Great alterations, it is said, are intended to be made in this CASTLE, by the present Earl.

GLAMIS will ever be memorable in the annals of Scottish history, as the place where the murder of Malcolm the Second was perpetrated by assassins; and the passage wherein it was done is still shown to strangers; as is also the more pleasing scene where the bards took their places, and sung the heroism of their patron and his ancestors.

The most spacious rooms are, as is usual in old castles, in the upper stories, which are furnished with the finery of the middle of the seventeenth century; but the habitable part is below stairs, where there are some good portraits.

In the church-yard of GLAMIS is a stone, which, as tradition reports, was erected in memory of the assassination of King Malcolm; and it has on it some rude figures, bearing allusion to that horrid transaction.

The great avenue to the CASTLE is about half a mile in length, planted on either side with rows of trees. At the outer gate are, or lately were, many beautiful statues and busts, in stone and brass, some gilt, and some plain: of the brass statues one represented King James IV. and another King Charles I. booted and spurred, as if going to take horse at the head of an army; a third represented King Charles II. habited like that in the Royal Exchange at London; and a fourth, King James VII. after the model of that which stands at Whitehall.

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N. B. The Title to this Volume was given in Number xcv.

